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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 268— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 13 1924 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 9 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	MOOLTAN×	..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
29th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA	.. MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,092
27th ,, 1924	CHINA	.. MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	.. MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	.. MOLDAVIAx..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	.. MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	.. MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	.. MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	.. MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	.. MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	.. MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1924	MARGHA	8,288
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,766
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec 1924	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Nov.	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
15th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
15th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
17th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Fe ard Road, Fort, Bombay
P C Bun. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J Fujisawa	594	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec.	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th Dec.	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN",

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	20 Nov.
* Shinno Maru	K. Tsugeno	4897	14 Nov.	25 ,,
Alps Maru	M. Kametak	7790	25 Nov.	11 Dec.
Celebes Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	11 Dec.	25 ,,
* Luzon Maru.	—.—	3980	15 Dec.	29 ,,
Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5751	22 Dec.	5 Jan.

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
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Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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BANKING

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BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.
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Mahavi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
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AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
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For further particulars, write to:—
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Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
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The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?
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TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
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All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
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The generous public are requested to give us a trial

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A 2ND-CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning and Press Factory. Apply personally to Messrs. ALLADINBHOY SOMJEE at Setna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, before 9-30 a.m.
A R343

WANTED—Persons, desiring appointments in Railways, Canals and States. Apply immediately with Re. 1 note to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R346

WANTED—An experienced BILL CLERK for a senior firm of Solicitors. Apply, stating experience, Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R21088

WANTED—An experienced SUB-EDITOR only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary to P. O. Box No. 1004 Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced SIZING MASTER, must be an expert practical hand with complete knowledge of theory. Knowledge of weaving essential. Only experienced hands need apply. Pay according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply SECRETARY, Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
A 22023

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—RE-OPENED after October vacation Enrolment for all courses including revision for G.D.A. and B. Com., Apollo St.
M R341

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Parents and guardians of Koknastha boys to match with girls of Atri Gotra, to communicate with Mr. CHIPLONKER at Pachora, E.K. G.I.P. 22019

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11662

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TO BE LET

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
R342

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR Showroom and Offices have been REMOVED to
QUEEN'S MANSIONS,
44, Bastion Road, Fort,
(Behind Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.)
CLUBWALLA & CO.
R332

FOR SALE.

ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, Messrs. Hicks and Hargreaves' Make, of the year 1894, 30 ft. by 7 ft., and 125 lbs. pressure. To see it in working order and for other particulars please apply to the AGENTS, The Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. R336

RS. 25 REWARD.

ON 8th November last, two trunks, containing some, share Certificates and certain clothes of Marwari style were stolen from our residence at noon. Any person giving information to the undersigned of the stolen certificates and clothes will be awarded Rs. 25. The bundle of Share certificates contained the shares of Union Bank, Central Bank, Akola Mills, Birla Mills, Alliance Mills, Tata Iron and Steel Co., etc., in the name of Messrs. Govindram Ramprasad.

GOVINDRAM RAMPRASAD.
C/o Seth Tarachand Ghanashyamdass,
Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
22039

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from the 16th November, 1924, First Second and Third Class Ordinary and Season Tickets will be issued over the Bombay Local and Suburban Section between stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways North of Dadar and stations on either Railway South of Dadar (via Dadar); also between stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway beyond Bandra and stations on the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch via Mahim.

For full particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th November, 1924.
22036

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

MADRAS RACES 1924-25.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are remained that
(1) Entries for the First Extra Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1924.
(2) Final Entries for the First Meeting and First Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 1st December, 1924.
(3) Final Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 15th December, 1924.

For Prospectus please apply to the Secretary.

H. A. HILDEBRAND, Major,
Secretary,
Madras Race Club.

Saidapet P. O., Madras
Telegrams
'RACECLUB', Madras.
22032

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1924.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt. C. B. E. who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th November, 1924 to the 25th November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For and on behalf of
THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.
22043

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

WITH effect from the 16th November 1924, First, Second and Third class ordinary and Season Tickets will be issued over the Bombay Local and Suburban Section between stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I P. Railways North of Dadar and stations on either Railway South of Dadar, (Via Dadar), also between stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Bandra and North, and stations over G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch via Mahim. Passengers will have to change trains at Dadar and at Bandra as they do at present.

For full particulars see Notices Exhibited at stations.

F. J. H. STEVWRIGHT.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th November, 1924.
22034

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

BE IT KNOWN that our clients Messrs CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI and HIRALAL BAKOREDAS SHETH, who were partners in the firm of Messrs. C. H. Jagjivan and Company, have retired from the said business as from the 17th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1924.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Chimanlal Mohanlal Javeri and Hiralal Bakoredas Sheth.
22040

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of BHAGWAN GOWTAMRAO (also written as GOTAMRAO or GAWTAMRAO) TRIVEDI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai GANGABAI, widow of Gowtam rao Keshav Trivedi, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 3rd day of November, 1924.
MR. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
22033

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI MOOSA HAJI EBRAHIM has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with a range of buildings or chawls and tenements standing thereon situate on the West side of Parel Road, opposite to the Sir J. J. Hospital, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 423 (four hundred and twenty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Colaba Survey No. 1660, New No. A/878, Old Survey No. 2242 and New Survey No. 1A/3702 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1339 Division Byculla and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 2263 to 2365 and Street Nos. 714 to 718 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Allaudin Jitekar dedicated to the Mawlood Charity, on or towards the East by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Abdul Rahiman bin Moulvi Abdul Kadar Jitekar and on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of Abdul Latiff bin Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitekar.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1924.
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22035

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD PURSUANT to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 400 of 1922 (wherein Hari Singh Nehalchand are the Plaintiffs and Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle is the Defendant) and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1923, by the Registrar of the said Court in his Sale Room in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 5th day of December, 1924, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned jewelleries, namely:—

LOT NO. 2:—An image of Sree Lakshmanji carved out of a good quality emerald set in gold Total weight 320 Rattees.

LOT 3:—An image of Sree Bharatji carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 99 Rattees.

LOT 4:—An image of Sree Satrughanji carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 88 Rattees.

LOT 5:—One emerald Shiva-linga set on an engraved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 60 Rattees.

LOT 6:—One diamond Shiva-linga set on a carved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 95 Rattees.

LOT 7:—One two-row Necklace nicely matched of 44 exceptionally fine diamond Tabeez and 51 round emerald beads.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Messrs. Pugh & Co., the Plaintiffs' Attorneys at No. 10, Old Post Office Street, during the usual office hours or at the office of the Registrar on any day before the sale and will be produced at the time of the sale. The articles of jewellery mentioned above may be inspected at the office of the said Registrar on any MONDAY or FRIDAY after the 10th November next between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice being given to the Attorneys for the parties, viz: Messrs. Pugh & Co., and Mr. Girin Sen.

S. C. MITRA,
for Registrar.

PUGH & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
High Court, O. S.
Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1924.
21067

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3476 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 29th day of September, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint, under Sec. 27, O. V. R. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII R. 9 of the Civil Procedure Code.

HURGOVINDDAS SHIVLAL & CO., a firm of Timber Merchants and General Contractors, doing business at Tank Bunder, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJI BACHOO VARIA AND SONS, a firm of Timber Merchants, till lately carrying on business at Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, Etc.,

To,

(1.) Baj JIMMABAI, widow of Haji Bachoo Varia and (2.) HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHOO VARIA, both partners in the defendants' firm of Haji Bachoo Varia and Sons.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed this suit against the abovename defendants' firm wherein you are the partners to recover from you the sum of Rs. 13,198-15-9 and further interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 12,201-8-3 from 27th day of September, 1924, costs of the suit and interest on judgment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of December, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by a duly instructed Advocate with all your witnesses and evidence, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined ex-parte.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of October, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

This 2nd day of October, 1924.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.
22033

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1958 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 17th day of June, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint, under Section 27, O. V. R. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII R. 9 of the Civil Procedure Code.

HARAKHCHAND RATANJI, a firm of Merchants, doing business in piecegoods at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) RATANCHAND RAGHUNATHDAS, (2) TEJMAL RAGHUNATHDAS, (3) PRATAPCHAND KUVARLAL, (4) CHAMPAKLAL KUVERLAL, (5) BHOMRAJ BHIKHAMCHAND, (6) KANAYALAL RATANLAL, all Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Lohavat in Jodhpur State, (7) KESHRICHAND KUVERLAL, (8) SAMPATLAL KUVERLAL, Hindu Inhabitants, both residing at Rajananand, in the District of Raipur of the Jaipur State, (9) CHANDANMAL KUVERLAL, residing at Raipur in the District of Raipur of the Jaipur State, all till S. Y. 1979 (A.D. 1920-21), doing business in partnership as Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, Etc.

To

(1) BHOMRAJ BHIKHAMCHAND,
(2) KESHRICHAND KUNVERLAL,
(3) SAMPATLAL KUNVERLAL,
Defendants Nos. 5, 7 and 8 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the abovenamed Defendants including yourselves to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,617-6-0 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 10th day of April, 1924, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of December, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by a duly instructed Advocate with all your witnesses and evidence, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 3rd day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATELL.

This 3rd day of July, 1924.
DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22037

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

OF VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD MADE-TO-ORDER OPENED CARVED AND PLAIN HIGHLY POLISHED DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, RICH SILK TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM CABINET, LARGE BOOK CASE, FANCY INLAID 2 HIGHLY POLISHED BEDROOM SUITES OF ALMYRAHS AND DRESSING TABLE, 22 by 25in. [illegible] SAF TYPEWRITER GENT-CYCLE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 10—30 a.m. (S. T.) in Gilbert Building, 2nd Babulnath Cross Road, behind Orient Club Chanpatty valuable teak and blackwood highly polished household furniture such as sliding dining table, chairs handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinet silver show cases large glass door book case office tables, typewriter electric lamps and fans fancy teapoys fancy Inlaid a highly polished bedroom suite of mirror and panelled gundah almyrah, dressing and washing tables, Godrej's safe cloth and gown press iron beds hat and boot stands chest of drawers low and easy chairs store and meat safes cupboards glass crockery platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jangbarwala's bungalow, at Walkeshwar Road, on the way to Government House the valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin, Deoji Kanji and other well-known makers rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, one sweet toned Piano, by Saudon and Steedman, Gramophone Cabinet with records, etc. etc.

The property of A.E.B. Gordon, Esq.
Furniture is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

By the order of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Joosab Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 16th instant at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at Fateh Manzil opp. Royal Opera House, New Queen's Road, the valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by well-known makers, Gramophone Cabinet with records, etc. etc.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ootamchand Keshrichand the following pearls:—

1 String of 16 Pearls.
1 String of 59 Pearls.
11 Button Pearls.
8 Pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THREE PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, BANDRA AND, UDWADA IN THREE DIFFERENT LOTS.

Particulars of sale relating to the immoveable properties respectively situate at Walkeshwar Road, Bandra and Udwada to be put up for sale in three different lots by Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers by Public Auction on the premises at Walkeshwar Road on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) by order and under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Meherbai widow of Bomanji Edalji Cassinath and others.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land now redeemed from taxation, situate on the Western side of Walkeshwar Road, containing by admeasurement 1138 square yards be the same a little more or less.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or one storeyed house used as a Hindu Hotel standing thereon situate lying and being at Khar Road Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette District Thana, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 102.

LOT 3.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inami land (together with the buildings standing thereon) and also together with three pucca built wells with water wheels and trees situate lying and being at Mowza Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District of Pardi, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 23 Gunthas including 2 Gunthas of Kharaba land relating to well for which Rs. 2/8/0 (two and annas eight) are paid as Akar and annas eight pies eight are paid as Salami bearing Entry No. 61, Old Survey No. 5 and Revision Survey No. 11.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Khet Khata land together with a well and all the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and admeasuring one acre or thereabouts the Akar whereof is Rupee one and annas two (being a portion or a large piece of Government Khet Khata land admeasuring about 2 acres and 9 Gunthas Akbat whereof is Runee two and annas eight) and bearing Entry No. 54, Old No. 3 Revision Survey No. 9.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land, situate and being at Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and opposite to the property firstly described in the schedule hereto bearing Entry No. 2024 Lot No. 93 and admeasuring 6220 square yards or thereabouts in respect of which a lump sum of Rupees for (fifty) years from twenty-fifth July one thousand nine hundred and eleven calculated at 25 times the yearly amount of assessment viz: Rupees 12/14/0 has been paid to the Government by the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, 123 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and [illegible] sideboard with mirrors, dining [illegible] chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys [illegible] table clocks, Electric light [illegible] Chesterfield suites, cabinet [illegible] sweet tone iron frame [illegible] Collard and Collard, [illegible] cupboards, chest of [illegible] washhand tables cloth and gown [illegible] ver cabinets, ice box, gramophone [illegible] sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., [illegible]

The property of E. G. Whittick, Esq. [illegible] and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPAL VARNISH, HAIR BROOMS, TEA POTS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, HIPOLITE, GAL. ROOFING NAILS, MACHINERY PARTS, BATH TUBS, RIFLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their room by order of the Office concerned:—

2 cases copal varnish for furniture, Boat, carriage, Enamel white, Black Japan, Bronze oil, and motor finishing enamel.
1 case Hair Brooms.
1 case Cups, Saucers, Tea Pots, Spirits Stoves and Baking moulds.
3 cases about 8½ doz. bottles Hipolite.
51 cases Galvanised Roofing Nails of different sizes.
1 case machinery parts.
2 English bath tubs with fittings.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., The Official Liquidator of G. F. Rossling Limited (in liquidation).
3 single barrel .22 shots smokeless Browing Patent Rifles.
1 single barrel .22 shots rifle by Bermingham Small Arms.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Landau.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

By order of The Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

5 Aerated water carts of four wheels.

BENNETT & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ENGLISH SHUTTLES OF 14½ INCHES.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their above address the following by order of the office concerned:—

5 cases each 5 gross English Shuttles, size 14½ inches.

Property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night 6, 8, & 10.
Matinee To-Day and To-Morrow at 4 p. m.

THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD

Parts Three and Four more fascinating pictures of this marvellous tour through the wilds of Central Africa. Further encounters with wild animals and experiences with strange tribes. A wonderful film which is at once interesting, thrilling and instructive.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE RANGE

Episodes seven and eight
THE FATAL COUNT
AND
THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Still greater dangers and intrigues beset this intrepid girl. She narrowly escapes death from a shot fired at a secret cupboard. She drops from an aeroplane into the Lava pit just as it is the scene of a terrific dynamite explosion. Scenes gripping in their intensity and teeming with sensation.

PATHE GAZETTTE.
WATCH DOG
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4, including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
TO-NIGHT 9-30.
TO-MORROW 9-30.
SATURDAY MATINEE 5-30.
SATURDAY NIGHT 9-30.

E. J. CARROL
Presents

SIR HARRY LAUDER
and his
COMPLETE LONDON COMPANY
for
4 FINAL PERFORMANCES 4

Remember the Season POSITIVELY CLOSES on SATURDAY night and Sir Harry Lauder's future engagements will preclude any future Reappearance in India. Anyone missing this Greatest of all Great artists will incur reproach.

Reserve your seats at Rose's. To-Night's Plan at Theatre after 7 p. m.

Prices Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 can be booked at Rose's.

Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 2-4 at the Theatre after 9 p. m.

After 9-15 p. m. Gallery Prices Re. 1/2
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only.
"WEE MACGREEGOR'S SWEETHEART"
with BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"ROSITA"
with MARY PICKFORD.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHERE THE PAVEMENT ENDS"
with Alice Terry.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Mythological Picture
JAYADRATHA-VADHA
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISE! DAUGHTER OF VENUS!!!

asked the Poet ARETINO of Venice, and UP ROSE THE ENCHANTING GODDESS

accompanied by

Bewitching Venus Nymphs!
Scenes such as you see in dreamlands only! See—them screened before your open eyes.

See your dream realised! in

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'

A Historic Master-piece, based on the description of his poem "CHILDE HAROLD"

by

LORD BYRON

and featuring

SANSONIA

The Strongest Man in the World

'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'

A story vibrating with

ROMANCE, ADVENTURE, LOVE, HATE, & REVENGE,

and photographed against a thousand backgrounds of Venice.

in 24 amazingly splendid reels, in 4 Chapters

To-Night Chapter 2.

3 Shows daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's New Palatial Picture House—

CINÉ MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 13.)

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR LALUBHOY SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co. Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-Gener and others, Little and Co.

1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another Tyabji D and Co.

698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nibalchand Raichand and another Bhaishanker K and G.

1164-24—Wadia G and Co, Gulam Mohomed Suleman v Tar Mahomed Haji Ali v Mahomed and another, Dikshit M and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charands Ukheda and anr, Malvi M and Co.

684-24—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjiwan v Manilal Umersy, Patell and E, Mohile P and G.

3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, v Sunderabai widow, Thakoredas and Co.

2522-23—Purnanand C and J, Mahomedali Adamji Sahiwalla v, Phirozshaw Bomanji Panthaki, Mohile P and G.

1366-24—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Revashanker Javeri v Atmaram Bulakhidas Parikh Ramanlal and H.

3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Manockchand Keshawji v Lala Kudanlal Surajabhai, Malvi M R and Co.

3713-23 Daphtary F and D, Bhikhubhai Shivlal and others v Mahomed Umer Abdul Rassool, Vachha and C.

568-24—Payne and Co, Hussanali Fatehali v, Kaderbhai Mulla Ahmedally.

589-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Mulji Thakoredas and Co, v Manicooverbai Amarchand and M.

658-24—Shamrao M and H, Gangabai and another v Gajanand Bhimrao, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, vs Sumanas H Dhruv, Sabnis G and Co.

695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally K Jethabhoy and anr, Thakoredas and D.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tarmahomed Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Korsey v Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Madhowji and Co.

256-22—Payne and Co, The Coorla Spng and Wg Co Ltd and another, vs Thaker Vallabhdas Kallianji, Mehta L and Co.

3683-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautamchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal and another, Vrajlal and Co.

54-22—Craigie B and C, King King and Co, v Saleh M A Patheria, Mehta L and Co.

2304-23—Daphtary F and D, William Erskin Mawhood and ors v Valliji Abdulali Kalianwalla, Payne and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3137-21—N C Dalal and Co, Liladhar Devji v Popatlal Amarchand, Kanga and Co.

2687-20—Madhowji and Co, Nanakchand Isharsing v Nandlal Deodu, Wadia G and Co.

3279-20—Kanga and Co, Cawasha H L Batliwalla and ors v Dr Dinshaw H L Batliwalla and ors, Wadia G and Co.

3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Vora and Co, v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

4582-23—Pandia and Co, Anandrao Bajirao Manker v Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4601-23—Pandia and Co, Bahadurchand Mathradas v Beharilal Baburam, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUITS).

2244-23—Nanu H and Co, Mohomedbhoy Abdul Husein and Co v R K Mody and Co, Shah and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5732-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and anr v Erachshaw P Patel and ors, Dabholker and J, Ardeshir H D and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

2839-24—Chitnis K and M, Hyderally E Kurwa and others v Lala Harkisondas Chaganmal, Rele and Co.

2875-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Vithal Hari Karanjiker, Thakoredas and D.

2876-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Prajiwandas v Mahadeo Pandurang.

2877-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pramjiwandas v Kansara Atmaram Lalchand.

2270-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff v Peshawar Simla Trading Co. and other Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2815-24—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Haji Musa v Shermahomed Haji Amirkhan and others.

2952-24—Dastur and Co., Sunderabai v Vishwamitra Koushik Pandit, Raghvaya N and Co.

3044-24—Purnanand C and J, Daya Shanker Deoshanker v Vithaldas Nanji, Shamrao M and H.

2307-24—Merwanji K and Co Vithaldas Bhawanidas and other v Dr. Miss Jerbanu M Mistry and another.

1386-24—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, vs Ibrahim bin Kadam, Captain and V.

2331-24—Payne and Co, Hakimudin Mahomedali and another, vs Messrs Gamnaji Motaji and Co and another, Mantri and Co.

2569-24—Motichand and D Devkaran Mulji and others, Raojibhay Khusalbhai Patell.

2579-24—Mamoher and Co, Govind Vastu and another, vs Esmail Fakir Mahomed and another, Jamsetji R and D.

2644-24—Jamsetji R and D, Rakhibai and another, vs Rajaballi Esmailji and another, Chitnis K and M.

2752-24—Kanga and Co N H Moos, vs Gopaldas Mohanbhai Desai and another.

2924-24—Merwanji K and Co, Sitabai and others, vs Ramchandra Atmaram Guildwartak.

2960-24—Little and Co Goculdas Kapurchand, vs Ebrahim Boda Ganchi and others, Manoher and Co.

2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Harsam Premji, vs Dongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishnapriya Vahuji Maharaj widow v Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ladharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2653-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed v Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusob and another, vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and another, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

131-24—Dallas and Co, Jethumal Narandas and another, vs The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co., Sardar Suleman Casum Haji Mehta v Tribhowandas Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakurdas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co, W B Brady and Co, Ltd v The Argodaya Spg and Wg Co, Ltd Thakordas and D.

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaibhushroo Hormusji and Co, v C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1795-24—Mehta L and Co, Devram Akhai v C Dwarkadas and another, Wadia G and Co.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and others v Ramanlal Jamnadas and another, Pathare and Co., Khandwalla and C.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kasam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2743-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Sayed Abdul K Yezdi v Hamad Alialkazi, Matubhai J and M.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2656-24—Rustomji and G, Manilal Chaganlal Shah and another v The South Indian Club and others, Dallas and C.

1362-24—Pathare and Co, Chandulal Keshavlal Parekh, Umersi Nageey, Matubhai J and M.

2915-24—Payne and Co, Narayen Rumba, Haji Mahomed Rahimtulla and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3108-24—Mulla and M, Genny Mowlaux, Purshotam Cooverji Pandia and Co.

4688-23—Mulji Th and Co, Karamchand Jugjivan, vs Bhikhulal Nandlal, Tyabji D and Co.

1533-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand, Ramley, vs Harjimal Adukia, Vachha and Co.

1442-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Rupchand, vs Shivax C Cambatta, Mulla and M.

2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba, vs P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

2253-24—Pandia and Co, Parbhu Khushal v Maneck Laxman, Dabholker and J.

2376-24—Surveyor and Co., Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla v Maneckji Nesserwanji Kavarana, Manchersha and N.

2409-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Harilal Maganlal Dalal v Tejpal Narsey, Tyabji D and Co.

3804-23—Dubash and Co, Amulakchand Bhurchand v Mirzamal Chotalal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2682-21—Dabholker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar and another, vs Nanabhoy Sudanand and others, Judah and S, Manilal and H.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and others v Ahmedally Kaderbhoy Rokar and others, Vachha and Co.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafur Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai vs Suchilkant Chabildas, Kanga and Co, Vrajlal and Co.

2317-24—Vrajlal and Co, Jairam Vasonji, vs Javerbai and another, Ferreira and V.

4458-22—Captain and V, Bai Shri Suraj Kuvarbai Saheb v Morarji Nerotam, Malvi M R and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3234-24—Mantri and Co, Alibhai Moosa, vs Nanji Hurji.

1928-24—Motichand and D, Kalyanji Khusal, vs Narotamdas Shamji, Crawford B and Co.

2873-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Aidan Bullidan, vs Ambalal Narsidas, Kanga and Co.

3193-24—Smetham B and L, Abdul Husein Mutvali v S Abdul Karim, Manohar and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Morarji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2352-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co

2488-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashanker.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Herachand Kasturchand and another, vs Divanchand Hiralal, Dharamsi D and Co.

2322-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruia and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalia and Chh.

2050-22—Smetham B and L, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meher, vs Hariba Sawalram and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, vs Megji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4719-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Rantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mahomedali Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khanderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemani v Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamsedji R and D.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Filaturn Doe Cas Canseta Joint Stock Co, and anr, Mulchand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co.

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3004-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd, vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.

3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

2515-24—Tyabji D and Co, Chaturbhuj Gancoram, Luchminarayen Jaboram, Mehta L and Co.

2944-24—N C Dalal and Co, Cooverji Jivandas, Sakharam Madheppa Phatak, Chitnis K and M.

2969-24—G B Pandya, Messrs Hasanali, Kamrudin, Tayaballi Mulla Narmudin and others, Paralkar and R.

3115-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Janmahomed Huaji Jusab and Co, Manorlal and Co and anr, Mahavji and Co.

2620-24—Crawford B and Co, The Municipal Corporation for Bombay v Ignatino D'Silva and anr, Andrade and Co.

2495-24—Dikshit M and Co, Chagamlal and Co v C A Gayar and Co, Daphtary F and D, Rele and Co.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co v Amratlal Amarchand Madhavji, Manilal H and Co.

2623-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

Besides the Armistice Day celebrations there were two other national festivals which were also celebrated in the Punjab on Tuesday. One fas a big bathing festival of the Hindus in connection with the Kartiki Purnima and the other were Guru Nanak's birthday celebrations. A very large number of the Sikhs passed through celebrate Guru Nanak's birthday.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.
British Mariner, Feathers, Abadan.
Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
Chindwara, Brisley, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.
Saxicava, Williams, Colombo.
Trieste, Grummie, Trieste.
Umona, Robertson, Dunkirk.
Dara, Jones, Mauritius.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 12.
Steamer British Mariner for Mahomerah.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Rangoon.
Steamer Hardanger for Antwerp.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Amur Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,280 tons, Captain J. B. Caithness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. steamer Chindwara, 3,357 tons, Captain P. L. Brisley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S. S. Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Trieste, 3,325 tons, Captain E. Grimmie, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. Umona:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. S. Robertson, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dara:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dara, 3,083 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo and 37 passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, 1,878 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 12).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Isabe, 4185, Hull 25/11, Graham's Trading.
2 Narkunda 9690 London, 8/11 M M & Co.
2 Naldera London, 22-11, P & O S N Co.
3 Trifels, Hamburg 18-11-24 L Edwards.
4 Tambu Maru 3553 Kobe 11/11 N Y Kaisha.
5 City of Paris 6855, K'chi 15/11. K M & Co.
6 Massilia, 3251, Liverpool, 31/11, Graham's Trading Co.
6 Japan, 3837, N.F., N.F, M M & Co.
8 Manela 5041 K'chi 10/11 M M & Co.
9 Mandala 5190 P. Said 14/11 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban 12/11 M M & Co.
10 Aquileia 4201, Genoa 15-11 M Italiana.
12 Nordkyn, 2936, Karachi 3/11 L Edward Ltd.
14 City of Madras, 3048 Karachi 11/11, J
15 Soudan 4218 Japan, 11/11, M M & Co.
16 York Castle, 3458, 10-11, T. Morrison & Co.
15 Amur Maru, 4823, Japan, 25/11, O S Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957, Busra 14/11, M M & Co.
5 Umona, 2338, Dunkirk, NF, Grahams and Co.
10 & 11 Trieste, Trieste, 13-11, L T Co.
12 Cl. Macbrayne 2978, M Coast 11/11 J and Co.
12 Bovenkirk, Calcutta, 13-11-24, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 12/11 M M & Co.
15 Bamora 1878, 19/11 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gazana, not fixed, not fixed, M M & Co.
B Q Zayani 2627, N.F. N.F. H S Shushtary and Co.
N Japan, 3,637, Calcutta, N F, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.
Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California due about 18th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 16th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 25th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 13th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
1 Tiepolo (not fixed).
Clan MacInnes due about 18th November, Agent J F Co.
Clan Urquhart (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 29th November, Agent J. P. Co
Bassano (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Werdenfels due about 16th November, Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Sturmfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th November, Agent, Graham T Co.
Japan due about 12th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Rena due about 20th January, Agent Graham T. Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.
Aufora due about 22nd November Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hankow due about 17th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Calcutta due about 30th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 20th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kazembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 10th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shimu Maru due about 11th November, Agent O S K.
Alps Maru due about 25th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 18th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 29th November, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 13th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 12.

S. S. Naldera for London:—2,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, The Alliance Trading Co, 2,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co, 6 bundles Woollen Carpets, F Hajiott, 22 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 5 bales Cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, A Abdoola, 22 bundles Persian Lamb skins and Broad Tails, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 bundle Persian Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 cask Salted sheep casings, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 10,000 cwts Cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 6,435 cwts Peas, Ralli Bros, 130 cwts Mother of Pearls Shell, J Purmanand and Co, 314 cwts Groundnut Oil Cakes, J Purmanand and Co, 1,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, J Purmanand and Co.

City of Paris for Liverpool:—32 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co, 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Mandala for Constantinople:—3 bundles Woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.

For Hamburg:—1 Pot Rosa Oil, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Trieste for Trieste:—2 cases Wet casings, Dawar H Kazi and Co, 220 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S. S. Aquileia for Genoa:—10 cwts Fennelseed, Volkart Bros, 20 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 1 case Dry casings, Dawar H Kazi and Co, 330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Constantinople:—25 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd

S. S. Trifels for Hamburg:—1,000 cwts Myrabollams, B Damji and Co, 100 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwts Groundnut Oil Cake, John Leslie and Co, 3½ cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Bremen:—400 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam or Hamburg:—2,000 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Rotterdam:—1,260 cwts Linseed Oil Cake, A Darst, 2,000 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros. 26 bales Wool, Shamji Mal, 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd

S. S. Hardanger for Genoa:—320 tons old Iron scrap, K M Nathoo, 1,000 cwts Linseed, K M Nathoo, 5,000 cwts Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 6,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,500 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd, 2,000 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—4,000 cwts Linseed Oil Cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.

For Marseilles:—2,000 cwts Wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Isabo for Antwerp:—34 bales Oily cotton waste, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Kobe:—48 cwts Sandalwood, E F Kavarana, 450 bales cotton, Tayo M Kaisha Ltd, 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 100 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 37 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 12.

S. S. Clan Macbridge, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd, from Manchester:—283 bales cottons, 283 cases cottons, 152 cases cotton yarn, 90 bales cotton yarn, 234 bales cotton piece goods, 244 cases cotton piece goods, 20 cases silk and cotton goods, 30 cases Household soap, 25 kegs Alizarine, 266 bales old Newspapers, 7 bales paper, 34 crates paper, 61 trusses paper, 125 bundles Iron Hoops, 10,155 bundles Steel Hoops, 156 bundles Steel, 13 barrels soluble oil, 16 barrels Lustrine, 18 barrels Paraffin (scale) wax, 3 drums Grease.

From Liverpool:—30 barrels Lubricating Oil, 30 bales Paper, 40 bales cotton piece goods, 79 cases cotton piece goods, 21 cases cottons, 10 bales cottons, 21 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton yarn, 80 cases cotton, 57 cases Art Silk yarn, 110 cases common soap, 630 boxes common soap, 82 boxes tin plates, 300 drums Bleaching Powder, 20 drums Turpentine, 12 drums Linseed Oil, 500 bundles Galv Pain sheets, 615 bundles Galv Corr Sheets, 100 bundles yalow metal sheets, 61 Sk cases Galv Sheets, 200 bundles Steel Cuttings, 42 Sk cases Asbestos Cement Sheets, 300 S/bags Bicarbonate of soda, 40 D/bags Glue, 1,602 casks China clay, 500 Bends, 400 Traps, 423 Earthenware pans traps.

From Glasgow:—25 bales Paper, 56 bales cotton yarn, 32 bales cotton piece goods, 29 cases cotton piece goods 306 bales old newspaper, 40 D/bags starch, 100 bags fire clay, 45 barrels coal tar, 7,500 fire bricks, 1,209 iron Pipes, 1,658 Stoneware Acid Jars, 129 cases Cottons, 48 cases sewing cotton reels, 535 cases Whisky, 150 cases Bottled Beer, 100 cases Safety Fuse, 32 cases Tacks, 4 cases Belt Grease.

From Genoa:—13 bales cotton and woollen coating, 114 bales cotton piece goods, 140 cases cotton piece goods, 67 cases Tissues, 25 cases Woollens, 15 cases caps, 10 cases Hemp Twine, 10 cases Art Silk yarn.

From Naples:—7,950 packages Potatoes.

S. S. Narkunda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from London:—12 bales card boards, 10 bales old clothing, 234 bales old Newspaper, 11 bales Paper, 68 reels, paper, 41 cases paper, 48 cases gripe water, 102 cases Confectionary, 49 cases Barley, 21 cases Oatmeal, 12 cases salt, 133 cases castor oil, 250 cases gin, 133 cases castor oil, 56 cases Medicines, 29 cases Quinine, 20 cases Arrawroot, 26 cases Herrings, 20 cases cheese, 152 cases Hams and Bacons, 225 cases common soap, 20 cases Toilet soap, 100 cases Scotts Emulsion, 20 kegs Boric Acid, 287 kegs Paint, 51 cases Paint, 1,963 cases Brandy, 194 cases Wine, 52 casks Wine, 26 casks Tallow, 3.. casks Cement, 380 casks Whiting, 50 bags Whiting, 20 bags soda ash, 50 cases Whisky, 20 cases sherry, 17 cases Vinegar, 46 cases jam, 68 cases cordials, 33 cases cigarettes, 30 bottles Quick silver, 30 drums cable, 1 box specie, 1 box Pearls, 60 boxes gold coin, 45 barrels grapes, 531 copper Ingots, 53 bundles copper rods, 400 bundles yellow metal sheets, 50 bundles metal sheets, 2 cases candles.

From Marseilles:—60 barrels Litharge, 30 casks dry colour, 91 cases Spun Silk yarn, 20 cases Imit silver, 14 cases Imit silverware, 308 cases Brandy, 50 cases cochineal, 1,142 cases Vermouth, 198 cases Mineral water, 1,900 bags Almonds.

ASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Theo. H. Price writing in "Commerce & Finance" (Oct. 8) says:—Cotton advanced about a cent a pound last week. Then it lost most of the advance. As compared with many previous weeks in the recent past, the range covered is not wide. The relative steadiness is gratifying. It is to be hoped it may continue.

Some who seek an explanation for it say that at between 25 and 26 cents cotton is selling at its intrinsic value. This theory finds support in the fact that some agricultural experts claim that the present cost of production plus a fair profit is somewhere between 25 and 26 cents.

Of course no one can accurately determinet the intrinsic value of cotton or the cost of production, but if upon the average they both approximate 25 cents, then the present price level is an ideal one. If it could be made permanent we are sure that the producers as well as the manufacturers would be benefited and we suggest that some of the statesmen who are always trying to advance the value of cotton should devote themselves to stabilizing prices instead. We are sure they would render a very great service to their constituents as well as to the world's trade as a whole.

But we suppose that it is too much to hope that such a counsel of perfection will be accepted, and passing from things as they should be to things as they are, we must be prepared for a decline or advance in the near future. One or the other is likely to come with the next government report, due on the 8th of October.

Private estimates issued last week range from 13,015,577 to 11,584,000 bales, but some people have a "hunch" that the government estimate will be nearer the lower than the higher figure. This "hunch" is probably an intuitive recognition of the deterioration that is normal at this season of the year as well as of the fact that some members of Congress are arraigning the Department of Agriculture for having overestimated the crop. Of course we all know that political considerations do not weigh with crop experts, but there is a suspicion that as election day approaches a curtailment of the yield is a perfectly natural development.

This is about all that can be said at present. In the dry goods market the demand has been checked by the higher prices made necessary by the advance in cotton. American manufacturers and American consumers seem to have made up their minds that 25 cents is high enough for cotton this season. They pay more very reluctantly, but buy quite freely on any decline. The export demand is excellent and shipments are already running ahead of last year.

Where they can get the operatives to assent to a reduction in wages many New England mills are starting up again and some of them seem disposed to stock up when they can get the cotton they require on the basis of 25 cents or less.

No burdensome accumulation in the South is as yet indicated and in this respect the situation is more satisfactory than for years.

But the election with its disturbing possibilities is still ahead of us and until it is behind us it seems unwise to be too confident of the future or get far from the shore either speculatively or commercially.

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY.

MOVE TO INCREASE WORKING HOURS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester have decided to recommend to members to vote at the forthcoming ballot that the weekly hours of work in the mills spinning American Cotton be increased from December 1st from 32 to 40 and 3/4. This is regarded as trustworthy evidence that the trade is improving rapidly.—Reuter.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 12, 5 p.m.

The market to-day has opened with no change in Ready prices, with excellent purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 17,000 bags showing an excellent record of offtake.

Java Forward Prices record a rise of 3d. Continental Beet and B.R.B. Beet of about 2 to 3d. in yesterday's closing levels. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Deliveries register an improvement of 4d. in October Shipment and of 2d. in Nov/Dec and January Shipment Prices of yesterday.

The Market on the whole has ruled steady with slightly improving tendency.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Noc/Dec Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Noc/Dec Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment October Sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 19/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 21-3 Nov.-Dec. nominal.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 21-3 Jan.-Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 19-1 1-2 June-July, sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 21-5 Jan.-Mar., sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi, 21-5 Jan.-Mar., sellers.

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

Wool sales closed to-day quiet. Sold 20930 bales.
Vicanere first White lowest 28 and highest 33 pence.
Vicanere average White lowest 19 and highest 26 pence.
Kandahar White lowest 20 and highest 22½ pence.
Kandahar medium White lowest 18 and highest 19½ pence.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1//16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 624.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 674.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 664.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 294.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.61 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 87.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.10.
London—Rome Liras 106.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market. Exchange market closed with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 5-25/32d.

READY & FORWARD.

Bombay Nov. 12.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/52 7/32.
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T January 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T January 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 3/4.
Bank's buying T T February 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 9/16.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 21/32.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three Months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent. nominal.
One month 2 per cent. nominal.
Three months 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent.
Six months 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market. Short money easy, long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Tele. Transfers 1-5 23-32 dull.
Bar Gold, 44-9-8 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot, 33 13-16 steady.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Berlin Cheques on London, 50.
Bar Silver (Spot), 33 13-16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence, 33 15-16.
Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans, 2 3-4.
Interest 7 days market loans, 2 3-4.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
Middle Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Stockholm, 17.23.
Christiania, 31.23.
Amsterdam, 11.55.
Switzerland, 23.98.
Belgium, 95.68 yesterday's.
Athens, 257.50 yesterday's.
Prague, 155.50.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris, Holiday.
Exchange on London in Germany, 19.450.000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy, 106.92.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Demand Bills, 4.61.37.

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st., 3 3-4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st., 4 1-8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st., 4 1-4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st., 4 3-4.
5 per cent. Rentes, 21 5-8.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960—90 £90 5-8 unchanged
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929—47 £101 1-8 plus 1-8.
Conversion Loan £79 3-8 — 1-16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £103 1-4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £115 1-2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent. 58 1-2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterlin Loan) 67 5-8 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 58 5-8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay Nov. 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/10.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/12/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/12/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/13/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 76/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 76/14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/4.

London, Nov. 11.

Bar gold ready s 89/8.
Silver ready d 33/13.
Silver forward d 33/15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but steady, sellers holding back. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 12.

Ready:—22-12-6

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Kartak	22-13-6	22-12 3	22-12-3
Magsar	22-15-0	22-13-9	22-13-9
Posh	23-0-3	22-15-0	22-15-0

Teji Mandi,
Magsar 0—7—0
Posh 0—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 12.

Ready:—76-14-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	76-9-0	76-14-0	76-14-0
Magsar	76-15-0	77-4-0	77-4-0
Posh	77-3-0	77-9-0	77-9-0

Teji Mandi,
Magsar 1—10—0
Posh 2—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay Nov. 12.

A further advance of 12 17 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying and continued short covering. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 27 points higher. The advance was due to straddle buying.

Messrs. Unirigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated the 11th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Speculative demand continues."

The advance in America has been pushed further to-day owing to enhanced trade demand and we think it is only bullish enthusiasm based on the improved Stock Markets that sustain the market at the moment. Looking to the big size of the crop, current prices seem to us to be too high and we fancy that trade demand will again be checked should there be any renewed advance.

After moving in a nervous fashion, the local market to-day has developed strength. The firmness is attributed to the fact that Japanese Exporters who have sold for early shipments have come out to secure their requirements but when once their commitments have been covered, there seems to no little chance of the market being maintained.

Owing to a further rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 467 i.e. Re. 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 469 1/2. On brokers and general selling the prices eased to Rs. 468 1/2 and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 469. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 470 and going down to Rs. 469 1/2 on selling by Offices closed steady at 470 at 6-30. p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 454 and improved to Rs. 456 1/2 on Commission Houses buying the rate ruling at 4 p.m. was Rs. 456. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 443 1/2 and went up to Rs. 445 on buying by Shroffs, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 444 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 409.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. About 2000 bales are reported to have been bought by Exporters and local mills.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	..	470
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	..	408
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	.. ..	458
„ March	.. ..	445

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November 12.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal	510	490

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 12.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	470
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	406
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	457
„ „	March ..	446

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Nov. 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 98.
5½ percent Bonds due 1925 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 107
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

SHARES.

Bombay Nov. 12.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 74/8, Central Bank 22 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 422/8, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Dyeing 866/4, Bradbury 525, Century 403/12, Cent. India 522/8, Colaba Land 155, Coorla 175, Crescent 247/8 Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 177/8 Elphinstone 33/12 Fazulbhoy 866/4 Globe 65 Gokak 101/4 Ind. Bleaching 217/8 Ind. Malwa 416/4 Kastoorchand 157/8 Khatao 185 Kohinoor 1200 Luxmi Cotton 4550 Madhowji 340 Mathuradas 240 M. Petit 2600 Meyer Sassoon 120 Morarji 2700 New Great 412/8 New City 310 Pahani 357/8 Pearls 566/4 Phoenix 522/8 Simplex 261/4 Swan 1012/8 Swadeshi 610 Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180, B. Burma 302/8 B. Burma N. I. 66/4 Bt. Burma Pet. 5/9 Bombay Tramway 87/8 Bombay Steam 70 Bundi Cement 9/4 Katni Ord 60 Katni Defd 170 New India 13/4 Shivrajpur 46 Tata Iron Ord. 9/12 Tata Iron Defd. 40/10 Tata Hydro 71 7/8 and Scindia Steam 7/5.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Hongkong Bank £137.
Chartered Bank, £21 1-4.
National Bank, £44 3-4.
P. and O. Bank, £10 3-4.
Eastern Bank £5 3-4.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Nov. 12.

New York Market 11th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.12	Dec.		24.35+23	24.28	+16
24.33	Jan.	24.25—08	24.55+22	24.50	+17
24.61	Mar.			24.76	+15
24.93	May.			25.06	+13
24.68	Jul.			24.80	+12

New York spot on 10th Nov. 24.60 plus 45; New Orleans 24.25 plus 80.

Telegraphic market advices:—Continued short covering, trade is buying and Commission houses buying early; met realising and local traders selling. Good undertone.

January highest 24.82 (12.22 p.m.), lowest 24.25 (at the opening) range .57 points.

Liverpool Market 11th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.26	Jan.	13.39+13	13.38+12	13.47	+21
13.30	Mar.	13.43+13	13.42+12	13.52	+22
13.33	May.			13.56	+23
13.21	July.			13.44	+23
12.63	Oct.			12.90	+27
	Egyptian				
23.65	Nov.			24.03	+38
22.65	Jan.			22.53	—12

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer. Forecast:—Entire belt partly cloudy. Spot demand increasing. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 350,000.

(2) Good undertone. Continued straddle buying and trade fixing call sales. Federation recommends increase working hours Lancashire to 39 1/2. American cross rate 4.62.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Sentiment decidedly more optimistic. Expect Lancashire further increase working hours. Favour buying on all reactions. South firm."

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	13.47 plus .21
March	13.52 „ .22
May	13.56 „ .23
July	13.44 „ .23

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000 Bs.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 200 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 „
Total Day's Imports ... Nil
Mid. American Spot Universal Standard 13.65. Fair request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellis. 25.75d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Jan.	24.59
Mar.	24.91
May	25.16
New York Noon Call:—	
Jan.	24.50
Mar.	25.83
May	25.08

New Orleans Market closed to-day.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	13.41 plus .15
Mar.	13.44 „ .14
May	13.46 „ .13
July	13.34 „ .13
Oct.	13.75 „ .12
EGYPTIAN.	
Jan.	22.55 —.10
Mar.	21.65 —.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	13.47 +.18
Decr.	13.45 +.22
Jan.	13.47 +.21
Feb.	13.48 +.21
Mar.	13.52 +.22
Apl.	13.51 +.22
May	13.56 +.23
June	13.49 +.22
July	13.44 +.23
Aug.	13.25 +.23
Sept.	13.15 +.28
Oct.	12.90 +.27
Nov.	12.78 +.27

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

M.G. Bengal 'Good'	11.75
M.G. Bengal 'Fully Good"	12.15
M.G. 'Fine'	12.55
No. 1 Oomra 'Good'	11.80
No. 1 Oomra 'Fully Good'	12.30
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine'	12.80
M.G. Broach 'Good'	12.05
M.G. Broach 'Fully Good'	12.45
M.G. Broach 'Fine'	12.85
M.G. Scinde 'Good'	11.65
M.G. Scinde 'Fully Good'	12.05
M.G. 'Fine'	12.45.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 11.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	24.03 plus .38
Decr.	23.13 —. 2
Jan.	22.53 —.12
Feb.	22.15 —.10
March	21.65 —.10
Apl.	21.38 —. 2
May	21.08 plus .3
Juna	20.83 „ .3
July	20.58 „ .3
Aug.	20.38 „ .3
Sept.	20.18 „ .3
Oct.	20.03 „ .3

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 11.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 88.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 22.000
Day's Exports to Continent 24.000
Futures at New York:—
Jan. ..... 24.50 plus .17
March ..... 24.76 „ .16
May ..... 25.06 „ .13
July ..... 24.80 „ .12
Spot Cotton at New York:— 24.55 —.5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans:—Closed.
Futures at New Orleans:—
Jan. ..... Closed
Mar. ..... Closed.
Fair R.o Coffee (No. 7 quality) 25 1/8.
Demand Bills 4.61 .37.
Silver Commercial Bars.
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 11.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Jan.	24.50 plus .17
Futures at New York:—	
Mar.	24.76 „ .15
May	25.06 „ .13
July	24.80 „ .12

WHEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs., Cargo 64/- Jan.-Feb., sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Cargo 65-3 Jan.-Feb., sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/- lbs. 64/- paid for Nov. shipment
Cargo, Australian seller Feb. 65-6 disd.

SEEDS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Linseed, La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer and closed easier at £22½ sellers for Nov.-Dec. and £22 5-8 paid and sellers for Jan.-Feb.

Cottonseed, Bombay, closed quiet at £11 3-8 sellers for Oct.-Nov.

Castorseed, Bombay, £29 sellers for Nov.-Dec. shipment and £25 1-4 for March-April shipment.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November 12

(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	56 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 14 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 10 0	13 3 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	81 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed, Black	.. ..	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	14 4 0	15 2 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	16 0 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 0 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	16 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	0 0 0	6 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May ..	..8 0 0
Linseed, May ..	..14 4 3
Groundnuts J/F ..	..71 0 0

METALS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

English best Selected Copper £68 1-8.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 3-4.
Copper Braziers £84½.
Yellow Metal 7 7-8.
Hard Spelter 28½.
Corrugated Sheets £171.
Tin Block. £269½.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 12

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	415	..	422-8
Bombay Cotton	535	..	540
Bombay Dyeing	845-52-8-55	57-8-872-8	75 866-4
Century..	390-95-93-12	25-493-12	5-398-12-462-8
Nagpur ex-divi.	520-23-42-22-8	25-526-4	27-8-23-12-522-9
Colaba	157-8-53-12	155	155
Crescent	247-8-50	247-8	246-4
Indore	416-4-18-12-17-8	417-8	416-4
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	407-8-16	12-8-415	11-4-412-8
Pearl ex-divi..	567-8-70-67-8	70-572-8	566-4
Phœnix	517-8	..	525
Bharucha	100	..	100
Simplex	257-8-61-4-60	62-8-67-8-265	61-4-262-8
Swan	1012-8	..	1012-8
Swadesh ex-divi.	605-10-11-4	10-612-8	12-610
Pabni	357-8	..	357-8
Fazal	873-12-67-8	72-8-875	67-8-866-4
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	385	..	187-8
Globe	65	..	65
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	336-40	341-4	340
Finlay	750	..	750
Gokak	100	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	175	..	177-8
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	120
Alcock	175	..	180
Bombay Burma Old ..	302-8	..	302-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	87-8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	..	70
Bundi Cement	9-8	..	9-8
Central E. Mining	26-4	..	26-4
Indian Cement	36-4	..	36-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	40	..	9-12
Tata Steel Defd.	43-12-40-10	40-10	40

BRASS.

Bombay, November 12.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	58	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	58	0	0
Do	2	58	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, November 12.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	0	0
Copper	1	64	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	64	0	0
Copper American ..	1 1/2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteks Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 ..		56	8	0
„ „ to 1		57	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1½, 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 ..		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 12.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	0	6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	14	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	..No. 40—1	1	8	0
„ — —	—No. 42—2	1	10	3
„	..No 20	1	1	9
„	..No 32	1	5	9

RAPESEED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Ferozepore real bold £24 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Toria, £24 3-4 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, £23½ Oct.-Nov. sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for Nov.-Dec. shipment at £25 and in Linseed, La Plata Argentine for Nov.-Dec. shipment to Hull at £22½. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Feb. shipment at 65-6 and for seller March at 64/-. In Wheat, parcels, choice White Karachi for Nov.-Dec. shipment at 63/- and for Dec.-Jan. shipment at 63-3 and for shipment arrived Hull at 61-9.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Linsed, Calcutta Pure Basis Bags, 24½ sellers and £24 7-16 buyers for Nov.-Dec. shipment. Closed easy.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, 46/- Nov.-Dec. sellers.
46 3-8 Jan.-Apl. sellers.

BARLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Karachi Barley, 45/- Nov.-Dec., sellers.

RUBBER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot, 17 3-4 Dec.-Jan.
Tone:—Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot, 17 1-4 Nov.
Tone:—Flat and lower in absence of demand.

FREIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14/-

London, Nov. 11.

Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester have decided to recommend to members to vote at the forthcoming ballot that weekly working hours of the mills spinning American cotton be increased from December 1st from 32 to 40 3/4. This is regarded as trustworthy evidence that trade is improving rapidly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 15.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 16.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails due at 3 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MITHA.—Mr. Cassum Mahomed Mitha, J.P., the famous metal merchant of Bombay expired at his residence, the Mitha Lodge, Nepean Sea Road, on the 12th November at 4 a.m. of pneumonia.

R345

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macfarlane" arrived in London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Shinno Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant and is due here on the 14th idem.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Donations amounting to Rs. 967 has been received towards the funds of the above institution. Its total funds now amount to Rs. 37,85,994.

"PASSENGERS' DAY."

Under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, a public meeting will be held on the 20th instant at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to observe the "Passengers' Day."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The winter session of the National Medical College of Bombay opens on Saturday, the 15th instant, when Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., will address the students. All the students are requested to be present in the College at 2 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m., when Mr. W. J. McKee, the Founder of the Training School for Village Teachers, Moga, Punjab, will speak on "The Moga Project Method Experiment." All interested in the subject are invited to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Election of delegates in case of contest will take place in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday, the 23rd instant, between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). The annual general meeting will also be held at the same place at 9 a.m. (S. T.) on the 23rd instant, to pass the report of the year ended 31st August, 1924, and also to pass the statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet, and to elect office-bearers and the members of the Managing Council.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL CENTENARY.

An informal meeting of the past students of this institution was held in the School General Hall on Tuesday to consider ways and means of celebrating the Centenary of the school. There was a fairly good gathering and the speeches delivered by the "old boys" were full of enthusiasm and gave hearty support to the idea. A strong representative Committee, consisting of Sir D. E. Wacha (President), Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla (Vice-President), the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas, Dr. Kanga, Dr. Kapadia and others, was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

A meeting of the South Indians' Achara Samrakshana Sangam was held on the top-floor terrace of Shamji Ludha Building, G. I. P. Maanga, on Sunday, the 9th instant, when it was decided to change the name of the Sangam into Asthika Samaj, Bombay, with a view to enlarge the scope of its activities. The objects of the Samaj were explained to be (1) the acquisition of knowledge, (2) the cultivation of devotion to God, (3) the practice of good conduct, and (4) the promotion of the spirit of brotherhood. The objects are already being carried out by means of daily Vedic classes, bi-weekly Sanskrit classes, weekly bhajanas and purans. It is proposed to establish a reading room and library, arrange for religious discourses, etc., in future. With a view to popularize the Samaj the minimum subscription was fixed at the low sum of annas two per mensem. About seventy-five members have already joined the Samaj. Mr. Amuthanar Sreerangaraja Iyengar of Kulla was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th November to 6 a.m. of 12th November, 1924:—

Small-pox 2 attacks; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 123. Total mortality this day last year was 74.

VICEROY'S KATHIAWAR TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party will arrive at Viramgam on the 23rd of November. Leaving Viramgam the same day, His Excellency will arrive at Than, noted for its ancient temples. His Excellency and party will arrive at Rajkot at 8-30 p.m. on the same day and leave for the Gir Forest at 10-30 p.m. and for a lion shoot the next day. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and party will start on November 29th for panther shooting at Samana returning to Jamnagar on November 20th and will leave Jamnagar on December 1st by a special train. After staying for a few minutes at Rajkot, Their Excellencies will resume their journey.

In their Kathiawar tour, Their Excellencies will be accompanied by Miss Burney, Miss Fitz Roy, Sister Meikle, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Political Secretary, Sir Geofrey de Montmerency, Private Secretary, Colonel R. B. Morgan, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Norman Walker, Surgeon, Captain C. P. Hancock, Assistant Private Secretary, Captain R. Burton, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain T. M. Lenham, Aide-de-Camp.

HIGH COURT.

SHOLAPUR JUDGE'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Bhimrao Hublikar vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal by the accused against the decision of Mr. E. Barleiy, Sessions Judge of Sholapur. He found the accused guilty under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code for having received illegal gratification from one Sardu, whose case was pending in the Court of the accused, when he was a Subordinate Judge at Sholapur. The accused was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000.

The facts of this case have already been reported in this paper when the case came on for hearing in the High Court.

Their Lordships yesterday confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad with Mr. H. G. Desai and Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared for the accused; while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mahomed Shakir, a motor chauffeur, who was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempting to murder an aged Mahomedan maid servant of Kharas Building, Colaba, was discharged on Wednesday.

Mr. Thanawalla prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law.

The facts of the case had already been reported. Medical evidence showed that the injuries of the maid servant were not such as to cause the death and might have been self-inflicted.

ALLEGED FALSE STATEMENT IN BALANCE SHEET.

COMPLAINT AGAINST DIRECTORS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Govindprasad Rameshwarnath lodged a complaint before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, charging Dr. N. B. Khare, Chairman of the National Stores Trading Co., Ltd., Messrs. Mahadeo Pandurang Deotale, T. N. Deotale, Directors, and T. B. Khare, Auditor, of wilfully making false statement in the balance sheet with respect to a number of items, under Section 282 of the Indian Companies' Act.

Mr. Solomon with Mr. Kanuga, pleaders, appeared for the complainant. Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for Dr. Khare and T. B. Khare; while Mr. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Dhondi, pleader, defended others.

After the evidence of Mr. Mitchel, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and Mr. N. A. Davar, Accountant, was over, the case was adjourned to the 19th instant.

BOUND OVER FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar, put up Matalabsing on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10.

Mr. Nabibulla, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that that the accused was formerly in the employ of the complainant Gyanchand, a carpet dealer. On Saturday, the accused went to the complainant's shop. At that time a customer had come to the complainant's shop and made a purchase of goods worth twelve rupees for which he gave two ten-rupee notes. As the complainant had no change he asked the accused to get one of the notes changed. The accused went with one ten-rupee note and never returned. A complaint was lodged with the police who got the accused arrested. The note given by the accused to a Marwari to be handed over to his brother was recovered by the police.

Mr. Nabibulla for the accused said that his client pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The accused was only 16 years old and that was his first offence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 30 for four months.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SATIN FROM DOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chandulal Jethashanker, Dhunji Lalji and Cassumali Mullubhai were charged with theft and abetment.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused had stolen cases of satin and Venetian cloth from Alexandra and Victoria Docks, valued at about Rs. 3,036. It appears that on the 22nd September the accused removed from the Victoria Docks a case of cloth valued at Rs. 1,536. On October 7 the accused were alleged to have stolen two cases of cloth worth Rs. 1,500 from the Alexandra Docks. The police were informed of the robberies and the accused were arrested. Property worth Rs. 774 has been so far recovered.

The case is postponed to the 14th instant.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED REVOLVER.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Sub-Inspector De Souza put up Gangaram Ayodhaprasad on a charge of possessing a revolver without a license, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted.

The evidence showed that on September 10 at about 2 a.m. the accused along with 2 companions entered the compound of the Borah Cemetery. They knocked at the door of the watchman's house and demanded for money. The watchman upon raising an alarm, the accused and his companions took to their heels. The accused's companions disappeared, while the accused was pursued along the Queen's Road by the watchman and two Police Constables on patrol duty. The accused fired five shots at his pursuers. Finally the accused was arrested and taken to the Police Station. On a search being made, 24 live cartridges were recovered from the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the revolver was not found with him.

His Worship sentenced the accused to 2 years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 or, in default, 6 months' further hard labour. The accused had eight previous convictions and is already committed to the Sessions for two more charges of attempt to commit murder and attempt to commit robbery.

SIKH LORRY-DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madan Singh Lakha Singh, a Sikh lorry-driver, was charged with causing the death of Vassiomullah Alimullah by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. Manker prosecuted; while Mr. E. J. Vas, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that on October 19, the accused was driving his motor lorry along the Parel Road at a terrific speed. When the accused neared the junction of the Parel Road and Sandhurst Road, he knocked down the deceased who was crossing the road, and who died on the spot. After knocking down the deceased the lorry was swerved to the right when it was stopped by a Police Constable on duty.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His defence was that the lorry was going at a slow speed and was on the proper side of the road. Mr. Vas further submitted that the policeman had admitted that the traffic on the Parel Road was held up including the accused's lorry. The deceased all of a sudden darted across the road and dashed against the lorry whereupon the accused tried to swerve to the right to avert the accident. Mr. Vas submitted that the fatality was purely an accident and that the accused was not responsible for the same.

His Worship on evidence discharged the accused.

TRAGEDY AT MAYO ROAD.

VICTIM TO RASH DRIVING.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of A. E Christmas (38), European, Manager of the Dyeing Department of the Indian Woollen Mill, who was knocked down by motor car No. 5610 driven by Shivbala Bachu at 9-45 p.m. on the 1st instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. It will be remembered that Mr. Christmas was going in his motor car along Mayo Road on the night in question. He stopped near the University Gardens as his headlight was out of order. When he was on the road, motor car No. 5610 came and knocked him down. A police constable removed him to the European General Hospital, where he died the same night.

Mr. C. E Ellis said he was walking on the footpath at the time of the accident The car No. 5610 was going very fast from 40 to 50 miles an hour. When witness went to the deceased, he was lying on the footpath and a lady and some Indians were present.

To the Coroner:—The street lights were dim and it was very dark. The deceased had put on a dark grey suit.

To a Juror:—The deceased told me he had been dragged 15 feet by the car. His coat and trouser were torn. I did not hear any horn sounded. The car had lights, but I do not know what kind of lights they were.

F J Punter, Inspector of Motor Vehicle Department, said he had examined the car No. 5610 and tested over a measured distance of two miles on Queen's Road. From a standing start he covered the first mile in two minutes and 35 seconds, that is roughly 24 miles an hour. The second mile was a flying start, which was covered in two minutes 15 seconds that is roughly 25 miles an hour. That was the greatest speed he could get the car to do.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries, sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by motor car No. 5610 which was driven by Shiv Bala Bachu in a rash and negligent manner and without giving warning.

The jury remarked that the lights of the car were bad. They also think that the attention of the Municipality should be drawn to the insufficient lighting on Mayo Road.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 12.

The first round of the quadrangular cricket tournament resulted in a win by seven wickets for the Europeans against the Hindus. The latter continuing their second innings to-day were all out for 157. The Europeans were thus set to make 59 to win which they did for the loss of three wickets. To-morrow the Mahomedans meet the Parsees in the second round.

HINDUS SECOND INNINGS.

Dattatraya c Todd b Davidson	0
Ram Rao run out	10
Bangaree Babu c Sanderson b Gumbleton	23
Sivan b Davidson	3
Pinagapani b Davidson	9
C. L. Naidu c and b Todd	16
Ganesh Rao c Gumbleton b Davidson	15
Kundaswamy l.b.w Salmon	24
Vardaraj not out	31
Mukerjee c Bumbleton b Davidson	10
Nagabushanum c Byrne b Davidson	3
Extras	13
Total	157

EUROPEANS SECOND INNINGS.

Miss c Dattatraya b Mukerjee	0
Todd not out	22
Yates c Dattatraya b Mukerjee	6
Gumbleton c Naidu b Mukerjee	18
Byrne not out	8
Extras	5
Total for 3 wickets	59

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

In the share market jutes opened with prices on a higher level than at the close on Monday. After a while a rather quieter feeling crops in but towards the close the tone again became firm and prices improved accordingly. Coals were steady with a fairly large business at level rates. Teas were very firm with a general advance registered throughout the list. In miscellaneous only a small business was reported. Government securities were strong with determined buyers. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs 66/3 5 per cent loan 1929-47 93/10, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 97/15, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/8 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8 do 1927 101/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank, fully paid 1404.

Railways:—D. H. Railway 140, Sind Light Railway 156.

Cottons:—Agra 1/8 Dunbar 180, Elgin Mills ord 110, Kesoram 4/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 666/8 Auckland 298 Anglo India 435 Barnagore 186 Bally 257/8 Birla 10/8 Budge Budge 500 Cheviet 303 Champdany 210/8 Clive 49/7 Delta 550 Empire 59/8 Fort William pref 113 Gondalpara 1005 Gourepore 200 Hoogbly 82 Hukumchand pref. 79 Kanknarrah 329 Kamarhatty ord 684/4 Kamarhatty pref 101 Kelvin 840 Lansdowne 391 Lawrence 698/8 Lothian 468 National 329 Nabati 524 Northbrook 64/12 Nuddea 62 Orient 240 Presidency 8/8 Reliance 71 Union 639.

Coals:—Bansjorah 15/8, Bengal 590 Burrakur 29/8 Equitable 17/8 Jainty Central 5/4 Loyalichuck 10/12 Kosoonda and Nyadee 18/4 Khooda 3/2 Nazira 12/4 Kendah 8/12 Patmohna 3/8 Phularitand 2/7 Satpukuria and Asansol 4 Searsole 14/4 South Karanpura 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord 5/8 Burn and Co. 7 pref 100 Indian Iron and Steel 25 British Ceylon Corporation 1/8 Port Shipping 13/8.

Teas:—Amluckie 169 Areuttipur 36/12 Basmatia 17/8 Bishnauth 33/12 Central Cachar 119 Chundeccherra 131 Dauracherra 14/12 Dhunseri 5/4 Doomdhat 35/8 Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 215 Durrang 58 Dufflaghur 17 Hattikhra 35/14 Jaybirpore 31/8 Khoreel 180 Loobah 11/4 Naga Hills 38 Orang 12/12 Rajabari 21 Rutema 19/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three fourth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty five thirty second pence.

NO MORE UNIVERSITIES.

EUROPEAN PROFESSOR'S OPPOSITION.

The University Reform Committee resumed its sittings on Wednesday when Mr H. G. Rawlinson, Principal of the Deccan College, Poona and Mr. D. N. Seal, Professor of English, Elphinstone College, were examined.

Mr. Rawlinson's idea of University education was that it should be both cultural and utilitarian. In both these respects their educational system was defective. The type of graduates they produced was distinctly inferior to that of other countries. They knew no language English or the vernaculars, really well. They were ill-informed on current topics, and hence unfit for politics and above all they lacked adaptability, enterprise and self-reliance Mr. Rawlinson characterised an Indian College as a cramming institution. It was not a centre of culture. There was too much lecturing and tutorial work was impossible with the result that India was the only country in the world where a College Professor had to dictate notes to the class The evil sprung from the schools which are ill-equipped and old-fashioned.

The witness's remedy to improve the schools, was to institute a regular machinery of inspection and to disaffiliate those schools that did not come up to the mark. The present inspection was most casual and desultory and was carried on without moral courage to face wrong public opinion. The witness criticised also the senseless duplication of work in schools in study of vernaculars. He suggested teaching many subjects as Mathematics, English, History and Science through the vernacular and raise enormously the Standard of the English paper in the Entrance Examination. This system was found very successful in England. The witness opined that that would not still lower down the standard of English provided a stiff 'general knowledge' paper was put in the Matriculation examination and English taught as a living language and not a dead language under a better set of teachers.

TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Rawlinson had no faith in the new nostrum of a "teaching" University. It was merely a fetish. He would prefer to have one or two courses of lectures on special subjects and leave the rest of the post graduate course to inter-collegiate lectures. The witness suggested that really first-rate men of international repute should be called from abroad for one year only and ask them to give the colleges in the mofussil the benefit of their knowledge.

The witness criticised the soulless and antiquated way of examining candidates and opined that only B. A. and Higher Examination should be conducted by the University leaving the lower ones to the professors.

Mr. Rawlinson was emphatically opposed to the opening of new universities chiefly upon public grounds. The present University had a unifying influence and local University meant a vernacular University and it would mean a divergence and an inevitable lowering of standard all round India required a *lingua franca* for which, the witness thought, English was the proper one.

The witness criticised the constitution of the University and said that the powers were usurped by ill-informed outsiders the Senate. The senate was a public nuisance and merely dissipated the funds.

Mr. B. N. Seal, said Education, aimed at producing efficiency in and building the character of the individual, and the final product was a gentleman with a cultivated personality. The problem in India was a peculiarly complex one. They must build a system of education which would stimulate the cultivation of national personality but at the same time would seek to enrich and fulfil it by a sympathetic understanding of other types in other nations. That should be the discipline of their national universities, a discipline of comprehensive and assimilation. In India not only foreign cultures but equally internal constituent cultures, heterogeneous though they might appear, must be so comprehended and assimilated. A neutral University like that of Bombay must aim at evolving out a truly national set of values by incorporation of all that was best in Indian and European civilisation.

NEW RATES FOR TAXIS.

OBJECTIONS OR SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Mr. P. A. Keily, the Commissioner of Police, has issued the following notification:—

The following rates for the fare or hire of taxi cars fitted with a taxi meter and licensed to ply for hire are notified for the information of the public.

Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the undersigned by any person with regard to these fares on or before the 27th instant, will be considered.

FARES.

I. (1) for any distance within the Town and Island of Bombay, annas 8 for the first 1408 yards or 4/5th of a mile.

(2) Annas 2 for each subsequent 352 yards or 1/5th of a mile.

II. Fare for detentions: Anna 1 for each 2 minutes.

III. In addition to the above the driver of any such motor vehicle shall be entitled to be paid annas 2 for each package or article of luggage carried outside the vehicle.

IV. The above rates shall apply whether any such motor vehicle is used by four or any less number of passengers.

SULTAN OF NEJD'S TELEGRAM TO EMIR ALI.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ASSURED

Emir Ali, the son of ex-King Husan, had sent a telegram to Sultan of Nejd complaining that his forces caused much loss of life and property in the vicinity of Taif. Sultan of Nejd has sent the following reply by telegram:—

"Received your telegram. I am sorry if any excesses have been committed in Teif. I have issued strict orders to my army to protect life and property and specially that property which belongs to you. I shall, however, advise you to consider the situation broadmindedly and not to give publicity to baseless news. I have given orders to all my officers also not to violate the laws of personal property in any way.

SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ."

This telegram was received by Emir Ali on 18th October.

SIR HARRY LAUDER.

LAST FOUR APPEARANCES.

Another great audience cheered the inimitable character comedian Sir Harry Lauder and his splendid company of high class vaudeville artists at the Excelsior Theatre last night when the third change of programme was made. The repertoire appears to be almost illimitable and the new numbers last evening were delightfully diversive and entertaining. The last four performances are now announced and one of the most brilliant seasons in the history of Bombay will be brought to a close on Saturday with a matinee in the afternoon starting at 5-30 and a special gala performance at night. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Wilson with a party from Government House and many prominent citizens have already made reservations for this function which promises send off befitting the auspicious occasion. Plans are at Rose's.

RABINDRANATH ARRIVES IN S. AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11

News has been received that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has arrived at Buenes Ayres.

(Continued from column 6.)

tory than the French Pipes. In the circumstances the extra cost of (Rs. 6,755) may I think be disregarded as insignificant in so large a tender. There is in addition the fact that it is in the interests of the Corporation to recognize the manufacture of pipes in India both for general reasons and also because the existence of a local source of supply must operate to reduce the risk of loss in respect of future tenders owing to fluctuations in exchange.

In the circumstances I propose to accept the tender of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. for Indian made pipes subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, to a contract being entered into with this firm at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 4,96,887.

The Committee approved the Commissioner's proposition.

SALARY OF CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

In the course of a lengthy letter in regard to the salary of Mr. R. Tambe the Chief Accountant, the Commissioner said:—

"The scheduled pay of the Chief Accountant's post viz., Rs. 1,000-100-1,500 obviously requires revision particularly in view of the additional responsibilities which Sir M. Vishveshvaraya proposes should be attached to the post—a proposal which together with the change of name from 'Chief Accountant' to 'Comptroller of Accounts' has been accepted by the Corporation. I am of opinion that the revised scale should be Rs. -500-100-2,000. The Bombay Port Trust have been unable to find a suitable person even on a higher rate of pay and if the Corporation were driven to seek to fill the appointment by advertisement I am satisfied that they would have a similar experience.

I have the honour, therefore, to propose—

(1) That the designation of the appointment be changed to that of 'Comptroller of Accounts,'

(2) that the revised pay be fixed at Rs 1,500-100-2,000 from 9th August 1924 the date of Mr. Waite's death, and

(3) that Mr. Tambe, the Acting Chief Accountant hold the post *sub-protem* for six months from that date after which the question of his confirmation in the appointment will be put up to the Corporation for orders."

The Committee forwarded this matter to the Establishment Committee for favour of a report.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENTS TO BE RECORDED.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, then moved.

That important oral statements or their *resume* made by the Commissioner during debates at meetings of the Standing Committee be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings of the Standing Committee if so desired by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded.

Mr. Tairsee said he moved the proposition as it was a question of principle. The facts which they were asked to decide ought to be on record. This procedure was adopted in Calcutta Corporation and he thought it ought to be adopted in Bombay as well.

The chairman remarked that the proposition was impracticable.

The Municipal Secretary said if there was anything important and if a member of the Committee asked him to record it he would do so.

Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola said the proposition was very impracticable. A certain thing may be important to one member and may not be so to another member and to record the whole statement of the Commissioner they would have to employ a special shorthand writer which would be a very costly affair.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy opposed and said if the resolution was carried out, statements of the Commissioner in future would have to be taken in full which would go out mate. to the "Times of India" for printing This would entail extra charge of printing from the "Times of India" to which Mr Tairsee was greatly opposed.

The chairman:—The Commissioner then will not speak as much as he is doing now (laughter).

The resolution was carried by seven votes against five.

PROGRESS OF TANSA WORKS.

SPECIAL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

STANDING COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated 25th October 1924 forwarding for the information of the Standing Committee and Corporation a report from the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, of the progress made under several sections of the Tansa Completion Scheme Works up to 30th September 1924.

TANSA ATGAON ROAD.

"The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., completed the construction of this road with culverts throughout its length of 8 miles by 31st March 1923 at a cost of Rs. 3,68,320. The construction of this road has very considerably reduced the difficulties of transport of cement and lime used in the Tansa Outlet Well, and of the heavy pipes, sluice valves, and special castings now being used in the new 72 inches diameter pipe lines.

RAISING TANSA DAM.

Messrs. Teju Kaya and Co. completed the work of raising the dam in two working seasons at a cost of Rs. 8,47,755. The work involved the quarrying and building of 9,00,000 c.ft. of masonry raised to a considerable height, was begun on 4th September 1920 and completed on 10th June 1922.

KASHELI PUMPING PLANT.

The proposal to instal a pumping plant at Kasheli was abandoned owing to the extension of the 72 inches pipes from Pogaon to Powai and the building of a new bridge at Kasheli. The plant has however been manufactured and delivered. The pumps have been lent to the Drainage Department and are being used at Love Grove. The engines and boilers have not been erected. The engines have been stored at Love Grove and the boilers have been left at Powai. They will be required for use intermittently in years to come i.e. to maintain the supply of Tansa Lake Water at 90 million gallons per day during such times as Tansa Lake level falls below 400 T.H.D. They will be needed if the Tansa Water is to be filtered—but as this is not likely to be done in the near future, the use or disposal of the plant may be considered.

FINANCIAL.

The total amount of the sanctioned estimates of the Tansa Completion Works comes to Rs. 5,46,36,683. This is exclusive of the amount of the charges for excess Customs Duty on tools, plant etc. imported from Home by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., for financing which outlay certain suggestions have been made for the consideration of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. Including the amount of this item the total estimated cost of the Tansa Completion Works will amount to Rs. 5,64,40,664. The total Budget grants sanctioned for meeting the expenditure on Tansa Completion Works from their commencement to the close of 1924-25 aggregate Rs. 4,28,28,716 and the total amount spent on the work against these grants upto 30th September 1924 comes to Rs. 3,79,80,229.

GENERAL.

After considerable discussion by the Standing Committee and Corporation, it was decided that the Corporation could not legally construct the roadway portions of the Kasheri Bridges but Government has now undertaken to pay the cost or construction of this portion of the work and has appointed its own officer for supervision. It will be noticed that up to date only 43 miles of pipes, out of a total of 110 have been manufactured and transported to site, and only 27 miles of these rivetted in the field. Very much remains to be done; but with the field plaint now duplicated there should be no difficulty in completing the Tansa Ghatkopar portion by next June—which will enable an increased supply of water to be given to the City, through the Tansa Mains and also an increased supply through the Vehar Main—in addition to which it may also be possible to fill Vehar Lake during the next monsoon. Detail drawings of practically all work to be done in Bombay have now been made and supplied to the Contractor, and it is hoped that this work will be put in hand at an early date as progress in trench work cannot be very rapid, more especially if much water and rock are met with. The Bombay Development Department are reconsidering the question of constructing a road over the 57 inches steel pipes in Salsette between Marol and Santa Cruz and it seems likely their proposal to build the road will be abandoned. Estimates of five alternative proposals have been prepared to decide upon the levels for the formation of the 57 inches steel pipes over this length and this can now be finally settled and the pipes laid."

The report was recorded.

INDIAN PIPES.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding tenders received for the supply of C. I. Pipes and tubes required by the Water Works Department. It stated that in response to an invitation by public advertisement of tenders for the supply of C. I. Pipes and Tubes, required by the Water Works Department, fourteen tenders have been received as under:—

1. Messrs. Jessop & Co. for Spun Pipes Rs. 4,86,777; French Pipes Rs. 5,14,128; English Pipes 5,18,645. 2. Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. for French Pipes Rs. 4,90,132; English Pipes Rs. 5,60,037. 3. Messrs Birkmyre Bros. for Indian Pipes Rs. 4,96,887. 4. The Solem Hardware Mart for Continental Pipes Rs. 4,93,780; English Pipes Rs. 5,95,889. 5. Messrs. Garlick and Co. for English Pipes Rs. 5,49,189. 6. Messrs Macbeth Bros. & Co. Ltd., for English Pipes Rs. 5,61,333. 7. Messrs. Chhaganlal & Co. for English Pipes Rs. 5,72,060. 8. The Alliance Stores and Trading Co Rs. 5,89,707. 9. Messrs Walter Rogers and Co.; Messrs. Meherali Hurries & Co.; 11. H.E.H. The Nizam Mint Workshop Department; 12. Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, Ltd; 13. Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co.; 14. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, do not quote.

The Commissioner remarked:

"The tender of Messrs. Jessop and Co. for spun pipes is the lowest. The Hydraulic Engineer for whom these pipes and tubes are required reports that spun pipes are not quite suitable for our requirements, being by reason of their lighter weight somewhat brittle and difficult to cut. The next lowest tender is that of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for French Pipes. These pipes have been used before and are satisfactory except that they are 13 feet long instead of 12 feet and have therefore to be cut to fit into existing pipe lines. The tender of Messrs. Birkmyre Bros for Indian Pipes made at Kulti is only Rs. 6,755 higher than that of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for French Pipes. Samples of these Indian Pipes have been supplied and tested and proved quite satisfactory. They are made to British specifications and are 12 feet in length and therefore slightly more satisfac-

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1924.

AN UGLY PRACTICE.

Captious critics have remarked that while our I.C.S. administrators are good at producing routine reports, they contribute little in the realm of constitutional law and political speculation. Mr. R. D. Norman, I.C.S., District Judge of Satara, has, however, laid writers on the British Constitution under a debt to him because of a recent judgment of his about the Prince of Wales and loyalty to the Crown. The property of Mr Shripad Vishnu Pandit, an inamdar of Wai, was forfeited by the Bombay Government in November 1922 on the ground that he had more than a year previously presided over a meeting which advised the boycott of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' untimely visit to India. After a year's mature deliberation, the Government found out that Mr. Vishnu Pandit had broken the conditions of the Inam, and their sense of duty compelled them to deprive him of the possession. He, however, felt that the forfeiture was illegal and that his presence at the public meeting did not constitute a breach of the condition that inamdars should remain "faithful subjects" of the King-Emperor. In the Sanad of 1888 it is stated that "the said holders shall continue faithful subjects of the British Government." With that point conceded, the question is whether an attempt by the bureaucracy to make political capital of the visit of a member of the Royal family or of the Prince of Wales is necessarily a test of loyalty for pensioners and inamdars interested in public life. Mr. Norman before whom the case came, did not condescend to argue how a boycott is a breach of loyalty towards Government established by law in this country. If the law is examined, no support will be found for the ethereal logic of the District Judge. On the other hand, if the random weaving of pretty conceits is avoided, we shall see that a boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit does not amount to any treasonable departure from loyalty. There is a difference between polite convention and legal liability, and the greatest offender in chancing the Prince of Wales as a means of engendering "loyalty" in a political turmoil is Lord Reading. He bitterly realised it His Royal Highness, it is said expressed himself on the subject rather strongly at Calcutta. The Prince of Wales is the heir-apparent who on good behaviour succeeds to the Protestant Crown of England. He is a citizen of the United Kingdom, and his popularity in a democratic country is due more to his social gifts than any monarchical demeanour. He enjoys an allowance of £33,736 from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. While out of spontaneous sentiment, he is greeted in happy Dominions as an ambassador of Peace, he is strictly a peer of England, holding a seat in the House of Lords which he does not, by custom, attend. Enthusiasm cannot be imposed as an obligatory duty. But Mr. Norman murders logic and courtesy, and equates the issue into this question: "Did the Plaintiff bring the British Government into hatred or contempt?" The plaintiff need not have done anything of the kind; and if he did, he should have been prosecuted under Section 124A, but that would have deprived the Executive of the play of arbitrary powers. Mr. Norman extends his speculation by figuratively putting himself behind the *purdah* and watching the royal procession. He asks, with great feeling: "But suppose the boycott had been successful what feelings would be uppermost in the mind of a citizen peeping through a slit in his barred window at the procession wending its way through deserted streets, lined only by policemen to keep back a non-existent crowd, the houses and shops on either side barred and shuttered? Could he feel anything else than contempt for a Government which has so far lost the affection and respect of its subjects that the heir-apparent to the throne could be treated in so scurvy a fashion." Very "scurvy" to be sure, the placing of a popular prince in an unwelcome atmosphere; and still more "scurvy" tamely to proclaim the boycott as due to the relations between the people and the Government. Mr. Norman, after deviating from law into ebullient sentiment, declares that a boycott of the Viceroy would not, though he be the King-Emperor's representative, amount to an aspersion on the "British Raj"—again a vague term of bureaucratic self-worship. The distinction is a flight of fancy, just as the definition of the Prince of Wales is gratuitous. Mr. Norman is free to speculate without rhyme or reason because he argues away from the restrictions of visible law. Mr. Norman seems to have interpreted a matter of definite importance under the stress of emotion, and his imaginary peep through the window has distorted his sense of proportion.

We would sound a note of warning against the official practice of seizing on the King's name—which is rightly above politics—and exploiting it for local prestige. We give a very recent example of an I.C.S. officer who tried to dazzle people by concentrating on himself all the effulgence of the British throne. Mr. G. K. Darling, District Magistrate of Mozaffarnagar, had on 23rd October last, a normal exchange of words with Babu Jai Narayan who was present in the Court. To shorten the story we quote the relevant part from the "Leader":—

"The district magistrate thereupon got excited and told Babu Jai Narayan that whatever remarks he had passed applied to his Majesty the King-Emperor and not to him, and pointing towards the picture of the King-Emperor in the court asked Babu Jai Narayan if he was not aware that the district magistrate was his representative. Babu Jai Narayan then apologised and threw himself on the mercy of the district magistrate. He was then warned not to do such things in future."

While we find it impossible to eulogise the courage of the man who got scared at the egregious outburst of the magistrate, the delusion of the latter worthy deserves the careful watch of the local Government. Imagine the state of a Court in which a magistrate gets the worst of an altercation and straightway frowns as the King-Emperor's representative forgetting that the King, is a benevolent Sovereign, not a night bogey.

To anyone with a spark of loyalty, the presumption is offensive, but it is a great convenience in India for one to fume as the King-Emperor's representative, the man-on-the-spot. When General Dyer was asked about his compulsory salaaming order, he replied: "They all know salaaming. They salaam big people. They salaam Rajas." Why should they not, as a matter of habit, cultivate the noble art of salaaming? Sir Chimanlal, surprised at the proposition, asked again: "They ought to salaam every British officer?" Pat came the reply: "Most certainly yes, if you ask my opinion." Behind it is subtle terror of the man donning the hat and the custom of obsequious obedience claimed by the short-tempered sahib. It is this mass-conceit which goes out of its way to prostitute the King's name, in order to earn passing glory and confound all offence of official humour with *lese majeste*. Though our rulers know little of Indian religions, not a few of them relish one "popular belief" that the King should be worshipped as a being next only to God. They are strong on that, though inwardly they despise many Eastern superstitions. There should be an end to this habit of trousered majesty. Mr. Darling leap-frogs himself into dread elevation—over the King-Emperor's figure. We say it is wrong and the habit must cease. It is proposed that a Prince of the Blood Royal, and therefore a distantly contingent heir to the throne, should be Viceroy. We wonder how Mr. Norman of Satara would explain his immunity from boycott and unpopularity; not as Viceroy because the savant has peculiar views of him, and not possibly as prince because of intermediate kinships which he might, in maturing wisdom, discern We would advise Government not to encourage these pranks of regal effulgence in officers alike Mr. Darling. To loyal subjects of the King who honour him for his constitutional position, the trick appears to be a scandal and a disgrace. They know that it is poor homage to the King's name to reduce it to cheap currency for bungling mandarins.

BUREAUCRACY VS. THE PEOPLE.

Pundit Motilal Nehru in the letter which he has addressed to all the elected members of the Legislative Councils, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly has vividly summed up all that could be said about the present situation in the country and the remedy that it calls for. It is becoming increasingly clear, he says, that there can be only two parties in India, the bureaucracy and their friends, on the one hand, and the people on the other. How great is the gulf which divides the bureaucracy and the people has been shown by the present campaign of repression in Bengal which, striking as it does at the roots of the fundamental rights of the people, has brought the latter together in one common instinctive protest. The problem before the country is not merely to make this protest so effective as to compel the withdrawal of the Ordinance, but also to concert measures to prevent the promulgation of such Ordinances in the future, that is, to make impossible at once the violence of the Government and the terrorism of the anarchist which is the avowed though not the real motive of that violence. There is only one way of doing this, namely, to bend the bureaucracy to the will of the people which will automatically remove the cause of anarchism. The way is shown by the Joint Statement issued over the signatures of Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru. For, not only does it bridge the differences between the two wings of the Congress, but it also leaves the way open for those who seceded from the Congress in 1920 to rejoin the fold and contribute their share in the common endeavour under one common flag. The criticism that it is unfair to the latter to ask them to join the Congress on the basis of the agreement embodied the Joint Statement when they were not consulted about it, ignores the vital fact that an agreement between the two wings of the Congress, which, after all, represent the vast majority of politically-minded people as well the masses, was an essential preliminary to the entry into the Congress of those who do not now belong to it and that the Statement itself is not final so far as the latter are concerned; for they will be free to suggest any modifications that appeal to the reason of the majority. Agreement between the two wings of the Congress has cleared the path for a complete understanding between all sections of political opinions. As a matter of fact, as the Mahatma has pointed out, there has been no conference even with the No-changers and neither the Swarajists nor he will stand in the way of any other settlement that will bring all parties together on a common platform and constitute an effective plan of action leading to the attainment of the common goal. The country expects the Conference which Maulana Mahomed Ali has summoned to meet in Bombay to devise such an agreed plan of action.

Notes of the Day.

A Comfortable Inn.

Is the presidentship of the Council of State to be a wayside halt for I. C. S. careerists in India? It is exclusively the gift of the Governor-General, but like the Auditor-General who is by convention forbidden from having fresh official openings under the Government of India, the Chairman of a legislative body should have a clear limit to avenues of future preference. It is a responsible office where the independence of the man in charge is of paramount importance. Convenience sent Sir Alexander Muddiman to the speakership of the Council of State. They described it as an abstruse Parliamentary art, but experience has proved to us that a person of sound independence, force of character and knowledge of specific rules will do very well in India without any taxing of expert talent from abroad. After four years, Sir Alexander joined the Government of India, a bad jumping-off ground when we realise that the office ought to be one of independence which lays the Government under no obligation to the incumbent. Sir Montagu Butler was next elevated to the office, but he now goes off as Governor of the Central Provinces. We do not know who comes next, but it would be a slur on the office to entertain careerists on the way to some more lucrative position. The I. C. S. people regard it as their preserve. The matured Civilian in service has better-paid jobs to fill in India and as the election is not left to the House, we are probably doomed to the advantage of having only blossoming administrators who keep an eye on the Viceregal Lodge.

Where There is a Will. . . .

In his speech opening the Punjab Legislative Council Sir Malcolm Hailey referred to the feeling of estrangement which had been spreading among the Sikhs and which deeply affected him and his Government. Assuming the pose of injured innocence, Sir Malcolm Hailey added: "Our object is not to win a success which may have the appearance of humiliating a section of the people opposed to us nor do we seek to gain that species of estimation which comes from persistent exhibition of superior strength." Yet that, in short, has throughout been the policy of the Punjab Government. The Governor of the Punjab makes a belated display of sympathy with "those who are prepared to make genuine sacrifices to secure reform of their religious institutions or to purify the management of their shrines." But not once have the Government either of Sir Malcolm or of his predecessor made genuine efforts to translate the sympathy into deed. On the other hand, the first contribution of Sir Malcolm Hailey himself as Governor of the Punjab to the solution of the Akali problem was to bring about the break-down of the Birdwood negotiation because his Government considered that the release of Akali prisoners offended against their prestige. If Sir Malcolm Hailey has the *will* to conciliate the Sikhs, the way is clear for him: he has only to do the right and just thing, the denial of which has compelled the latter to resort to passive resistance.

Vilification During Election.

During the exciting days of an election words do not mean very much and much may be forgiven to candidates who misuse language. Nevertheless, a glance through the pages of British daily journals. Liberal no less than Conservative, received by the last mail is bound to give rise to a sickening feeling of disgust at the low level of political morality displayed by British politicians, even prominent politicians, and by the Press in general, in the welter of the election campaign. As instances of personal vilification indulged in by politicians who had once filled and are again called upon to fill posts of Cabinet Ministers, we may cite Mr. Churchill's remark with reference to Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues: "The plain truth is that all these men are humbugs", and Lord Birkenhead's declaration that "there was not a man in the Labour Party who had earned more than £500 a year except by preaching sedition." On another occasion India's new Secretary of State uttered the following remark, which he must have known in his heart of hearts to be devoid of truth: "The Prime Minister had exhibited in the last few weeks a degree of shifty evasiveness the like of which he (Lord Birkenhead) had not noticed in any Prime Minister in his life-time." Lord Birkenhead was not unborn when Mr. Lloyd George, for nearly six years, held the world alternately spell-bound and gasping by his quick-change gyrations.

Gross Misrepresentations.

While even prominent politicians display such scant regard for truth and decency, it is idle to expect that the Jingo Press would behave better. The "Daily Mail" is an authoritative exponent of British Conservatism and British political morality. The six issues of the paper which are before us, are so full of vile abuse, gross distortion of the truth and the gospel of hate that the gorge rises within one when one looks at its slimy pages of election days. All the horrible lies and half-truths about the Bolsheviks with which the world was regaled during the War days are re-dressed up for the delectation of the voter. "No British money for the Bolshevik murderers" is an arresting headline for the day's leading editorial article in one issue, while "Obscure War on Christianity—Cabinets' Moscow Friends—Blasphemous Cartoons for Children—Mr. Trevelyan's Teachers"; "Russian Horror—A Woman's Story—By a Student of Bolshevism"; "Anti-Christian Teaching—Sedition Lessons by Government's Friends to British Children"—are some of the suggestive headlines to highly seasoned news paragraphs and special articles appearing in the journal. It matters little to the "Mail" and other journals of its ilk that the Communist propaganda in Great Britain had existed during the Tory regime or that Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet and the Independent Labour Party as a whole had refused to countenance it and severed all connection with it. The fact that Mr. MacDonald and most of his colleagues, if not all of them, are devout Christians, counts little with these journals which are bent on holding up the Labour Ministry to public execration as the propagators of sedition and blasphemy. And it is these journals and politicians that seek to pose as mentors of Indian politicians and critics of Indian political morality.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

(BY V. SATYANARAYANA.)

No other movement in India has been so much talked of but for which so little has been done as the Public Library Movement. The movement has made rapid strides in all Western countries, especially in the British Isles and America. There the importance of public libraries is fully realised and tremendous efforts are being made to organise library institutions throughout the length and breadth of the country. There the State has taken up the work of organising the public libraries and a substantial portion of the national revenue is utilised for the establishment and maintenance of these important organs of national life. A special feature of this movement in England is that a special tax called "The Library Rate" is levied on all people for feeding these associations. But unfortunately nothing of the kind is done in India by the State. The reason for this apathy on the part of the Government in India towards this important movement is not far to seek.

Government's Apathy.

There in those countries the Government are national while the Government here is alien. Not only does the Government not spend anything in this direction out of national revenues but positively objects to the utilisation of even the municipal and local funds for the upkeep of these library associations which are created by private bodies. The few libraries that have been started in recent years have been started at the initiative of private individuals and the Indian States especially Baroda, Mysore, Hyderabad and Pudukkotah, where the interests of the rulers and the ruled are identical, have paid special attention to the organisation of public library. Baroda's services in the cause of the Library Movement deserve a special mention here. She is the pioneer in the field of the library movement in India. His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda, Sri Sayaji Rao Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, travelled through America, England, Japan and other civilised countries of the East and West, made a special study of the library movement and organised a net work of public libraries in his own State in the light of the new experience thus gained.

Torch-Bearers of Non-Cooperation.

The progress of the movement in other parts of the country has been rather slow and its growth has been arrested during the eventful years of Non-co-operation. Nevertheless it has produced quite marvellous results even during this short period. The libraries have brought about a sort of awakening among the people, especially in villages. They have sowed the seeds of liberty in the minds of the people diffused political knowledge and taught them their civic rights. They gave a great impetus to the growth of national literature by fostering a love for ancient culture and ancient civilisation. They have become the sources of public opinion and centres of public activity.

The part played by the libraries in the political drama of this country has been more striking during the days of non-co-operation. They have carried the torch of non-co-operation to the remotest corners of the country. They were the first to sound the trumpet of freedom in rural areas. They have been the advance guards of non-co-operation, and helped to prepare the ground for the spread of the new ideas. It is mostly those people that came under the sway of public libraries who have taken most active part in this non-violent struggle. Again it is only those places that have sent the greatest number of voters to the polls during the Legislative bodies.

Need of Organisation.

And during the last phases of the non-co-operation movement when the flame of non-co-operation is flickering or almost extinguished in other places, in those places where libraries flourish, the embers are still glowing perhaps never to be extinguished. The people living in these areas have assimilated the ideas of freedom and they will always be pious devotees at the temple of liberty.

The libraries will, no doubt, if the work of the organisation is carried on vigorously, bring about a sort of peaceful revolution in the country, and we may fervently hope for a day when these institutions may work out the freedom of the country as the political clubs of France did during the times of the Revolution. Hence the organisation of public libraries ought to engage our attention most seriously. It is criminal on our part to let such an important movement languish. Now the non-co-operators are seriously bent upon capturing the local and municipal bodies, they may be requested to take up the work of the organisation of public libraries. Much has still to be done in the field of public libraries; viz., the starting of libraries in new localities, for there are numerous places where there are no libraries, and thus bringing about a sort of co-operation among the existing public libraries so that even an isolated reader living far away in villages may take the fullest advantage, of a well-furnished library in a capital town, and making these libraries effective organs for the development of adult education which is the crying need of the country. Now the opportunity has arrived for outlining a programme of work for the organisation of public libraries throughout India. The third All-India Libraries Conference will be held early in December and it is fervently to be hoped that our countrymen will evince greater enthusiasm for this movement and flock to the conference in large numbers and explore the possibilities for furthering the movement.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

WINTERTON GETS UNDER SECRETARYSHIP FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The following is the supplementary list of Ministerial appointments:—

The Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Sir William Mitchell-Thompson, Postmaster-General.

Mr. G. C. Tryon, Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, Minister of Transport.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Thomas Inskip, Solicitor-General.

Mr. Walter Guiness, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. William Watson, Lord-Advocate.

Mr. David Fleming, Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Mr. Godrey Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

The Earl of Onslow, Under-Secretary for War.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Sir Phillip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air.

Col. Cuthbert Moore Brabazon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

The Under-Secretariship for Colonial Affairs has been offered to Major Ormsby-Gore who is at present in East Africa. Acceptance has not yet been received.—Reuter.

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES.

BRIEF SKETCHES.

[Sir William Mitchell-Thomson was born in 1877. He was created a Baron in 1900 and entered the Parliament in 1906. During the War he was the Director of Restriction of Enemy Supplies, 1916-19. He represented Great Britain on the Supreme Economic Council, Paris, in 1919. He was also Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food 1920-21, and afterwards to the Board of Trade in 1921-22. He is now made Postmaster-General.)

RT. HON GEO. CLEMENT TYRON, was born in 1871. He served in the Army in South Africa, 1899-1900. In 1919, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Air. In April 1920 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, and continued in that position till 1922, when he became the Minister of Pensions. He gets back the post now. He has travelled widely in the Dominions.

LT-COL. WILFRED WILLIAM ASHLEY was born in 1867. He was a Conservative M. P. from 1906-18, being also a Whip of the Party from 1914-19. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport in 1922 and is now appointed Minister of Transport. He has travelled extensively in Africa and America.

EARL WINTERTON was born in 1883. has been in Parliament since 1904, when he entered as a Unionist. He was controlling Editor of the "World" up to December 1910. During the European War he served in Gallipoli, Palestine and Arabia. He became the Under-Secretary for India in 1922, to which post he now returns.

RONALD MCNEILL was born in 1861. He entered the Parliament as a Unionist in 1911. He has published books on Irish Home Rule, and Socialism, and contributed to the Historians' History of the World, and the Encyclopaedia Brittanica. He was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1922, to which post he now returns.

SIR THOMAS WALKER HOBART INSKIP was born in 1876. He entered Parliament as a Unionist in 1918. He was created a Knight in 19.. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1922, to which post he now returns.

HON. WALTER EDWARD GUINNESS, was born in 1880. He entered the Parliament as a Unionist in 1907. He was on active service during the Great War. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War in 1922. He is now appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON was born in 1873. He was in the Parliament as a Unionist from 1913-18. In 1922 he was made a Privy Councillor and the Solicitor-General for Scotland and later on was appointed Lord-Advocate, to which post he now returns.

MR. DAVID FLEMING was born in 1877. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1902. He was on active service during the European war. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1922 to which post he now returns.

MR. GODFREY LOCKER-LAMPSON was born in 1875. He sat in the Parliament as a Unionist M. P. from 1910-18. He served for four years in the Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service. He was called to the Bar in 1906. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Home Secretary in 1917 and to the Assistant Foreign Secretary in 1918. In 1923 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State to the Home Office, to which post he now returns.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW was born in 1876. He was the Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey in 1909, served in the Foreign Office in various capacities from 1910-14. He was the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and afterwards to the Ministry of Health in 1921. In 1923 he served as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. He is now made Under-Secretary for War.

MR. ARTHUR MICHAEL SAMUEL, was bornin in 1872. He entered Parliament as a Unionist in 1918. During the war he held several important offices, under the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. He was the author of the "Programme on British Trade Policy" used as the basis of the Paris Economic Conference of the Allies 1919. Since then he has served on several committees of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Labour and various Select Committees of the House of Commons. He was also on the Staff of the "Saturday Review" 1917-21. He is now made Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

SIR PHILIP SASSOON was born in 1888. He was created a Baronet in 1890 and entered the Parliament as a Unionist in 1912. He was Private Secretary to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, 1915-18. He served also as Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. He is now made Under-Secretary for Air.

COL. THEODORE CUTHBERT MOORE BRABAZON was born in 1884. He entered Parliament as a Unionist in 1918. He is now made Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions.

HON. WILLIAM ORMSBY-GORE was born in 1885. He entered Parliament as a Unionist member in 1910. He was on active service in Egypt. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Viscount Milner, and Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet 1917-18. He was the Assistant Political Officer in Palestine in 1918, and member of the Delegation to the Peace Conference. He is the British Official Representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League. He was also a member of the Colonial Office Mission to the British West Indies in 1921-22. In 1922 he was made the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, which post he has been offered now.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT MEETS

OPPOSITIONISTS' MANIFESTO

MUSSOLINI'S DENUNCIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rome.—The Italian Parliament opens, to-day, with indications of troublous times ahead. The Opposition has published a strong manifesto to the nation reiterating its decision not to participate in Parliamentary work as long as the situation it denounced in June, when it withdrew from Parliament after the Matteotti murder, continues even in a more aggravated form. The manifesto claims that the Opposition represents the majority of the Nation but power is illegally exercised by a minority.

Sgr. Mussolini, in a speech at a meeting of the Deputies of the Majority Party, said Government intended to advance rapidly on the road towards normality. He denounced the action of the Opposition in absenting itself from Parliament as unconstitutional. He emphasised that the Fascist Party had changed its Constitution and illegalities and acts of violence had diminished. He paid a tribute to the Government's foreign and domestic policies and alluded to the importance of the Colonial development schemes.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS ATTAEK POLICE AT ATHENS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Athens.—An official announcement state that there was serious encounter at Cavalla between troops and Communist workers who were trying to prevent the workers from removing tobacco from the factory. The Communists attacked the police and the military with revolvers and dynamite. One officer was killed and one wounded. Fifteen soldiers were also wounded. The crowd dispersed when the soldiers fired over their heads.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

PRINCE THANKS ORGANISERS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter to Lord Devonshire at the close of the "1924 session" of the Empire Exhibition thanking all who assisted in the organisation of the great Imperial enterprise. He trusts that the guarantors will not be called to make undue sacrifices on account of their patriotism.—Reuter.

"TIMES" ON ITS CONTINUANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The "Times" referring to the Wembley Exhibition remarks that there is no question about the cogency of reasons for its continuance but Mr. Baldwin's promise is conditional on an adequate support from the Dominions and the British industries. The project at present does not meet with the unanimous approval of the Empire, South Africa, New Zealand and India opposing and Canada, Australia and Newfoundland favouring the proposal. The Exhibition which fell below the standard of this year's effort might injure the British Imperial and commercial prestige but a second exhibition which has profited by experience will first, provided it is fully representative of the Empire's resources, materially increase the value of services rendered to the Imperial trade and unity by its predecessor. The paper hopes, therefore, that the proposed enterprise will receive an enthusiastic support.—Reuter.

MOSUL FRONTIER INQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Geneva.—The League of Nations' commission of enquiry into the Mosul frontier has drawn up a programme of its labours preparatory to proceeding to Mosul though it has not yet decided as to whether it will be necessary to proceed thither.—Reuter

ISMET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

London.— A Constantinople message says that Ismet Pasha is not recovering satisfactorily from his illness. Doctors have been summoned from Constantinople. Ismet might possibly have to go to Europe for treatment.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF C. P.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The appointmnt of Sir Montagu Butler to succeed Sir Frank Sly as Governor of the Central Provinces is officially made here this evening.—Reuter.

NEW PUISNE JUDGES OF BURMA HIGH COURT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The King has sanctioned the appointments of Mr. E. D. Duckworth and Mr. Parungavur Narasimha as new Puisne Judges of the Burma High Court.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

EFFECT OF ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUG. 1917.

A SNUB TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TEMPORARY LULL IN POLITICAL AGITATION.

TRUTH ABOUT MY RESIGNATION IN 1917.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

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XVI.

In the following, the sixteenth instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman describes the effect, on the Indian political situation, of the advent of Mr. Montagu at the India Office and the new orientation of policy towards India disclosed in the announcement of August 1917.

The expectations raised by the projected visit of Mr. Montagu to India also helped not a little to soothe the ruffled feelings of the people of this country. The agents of the bureaucracy, on their side, deemed it prudent and "patriotic" to accept the humiliating rebuff administered to them in the midst of their wild career of repression. Behind the scenes, however, Mr. Lionel Curtis and his Round Table organisation were quietly at work, preparing the ground for the hybrid constitution which was ultimately to be foisted on India.

Towards the close of the narrative, Mr. Horniman, digressing, gives the correct facts regarding the circumstances which led to the incident of his resignation of the editorship of the "Chronicle" in October 1918—facts which were very unfairly distorted by Sir Maurice Hayward in the local Council.

The announcement of August 1917, though limited and restricted in its terms, was naturally regarded on all sides as a great triumph for the Home Rule Agitation. It indicated in a degree which nobody had expected so soon an entirely new orientation of policy towards India in Whitehall and constituted a tremendous snub to the reactionaries in the secretariats who had gained the upper hand and were driving the Governments in India in the direction indicated by the actions of Lord Pentland, and in a lesser degree, Lord Willingdon.

It was represented then, and has been since, in certain quarters that the 1917 announcement was the outcome of discussions which had been going on and decisions which had actually been taken long before Mr. Montagu took office. Anything rather than that it should be believed in India that the Government had bowed to the clamour of the "agitators"! So we were asked to believe that this was no new policy resulting from the agitation in India, the scandal of the Mesopotamia Report and the arrival at the India Office of a new minister, who, taking quick opportunity of the occasion, had denounced the Government and administration of India in stronger terms than had been used by any of the agitators, and throwing off his allegiance to Mr. Asquith, deserted to the banner of Mr. Lloyd George for a glittering prize which offered the chance of fulfilling the highest hopes of his political ambition. But nobody could be taken in by such a far-fetched suggestion. It was well-known that Lord Chelmsford's Government soon after his arrival in India had sent Home a despatch embodying suggestions for "reform" which were too timid and meagre even for the bureaucratic mind of Mr. Chamberlain. It was known that the Government of India had circulated the reactionary letter, to which I have referred previously, authorising stern repression of the Home Rule agitation, and that there had been as a result of this, and actual measures taken by Lord Pentland, Lord Willingdon and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Lord Pentland had been allowed to declare that Indians had better put all thoughts of the early grant of a measure of self-government out of mind. The official attitude all over India had been one of stern disapproval and repression of the Home Rule agitation. The Government of India had sanctioned the internment of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues and had watched without disapproval other activities of the local Governments in repression of the popular agitation. Mr. Chamberlain had approved and defended all these measures in the House of Commons. It was a little thin, in the face of all this, to tell us that when Mr. Montagu, immediately after taking office ordered the release of Mrs. Besant and embodied the famous announcement in a statement which went a good deal further than the actual document approved by the Cabinet—finally settled it was generally believed by Lord Curzon himself—he was merely carrying to a logical conclusion the policy and programme of his predecessor of and the Government of India.

* * * *

The change of policy and attitude, in fact, was so drastic and constituted such a direct snub to those in authodity in India who were responsible for the happenings of the previous twelve months, that it ought really to have been accompanied by a change of Viceroy as well as as change of Secretary of State. But Lord Chelmsford who is not quite so childlike and guileless as his appearance would indicate, had played his own game very cleverly. He had left everything to his provincial subordinates, and made himself directly responsible for nothing. Had they been successful in the line they took he would no doubt have been quite willing to share in the credit of having played the "strong hand." As it was, he was free to accept the new orders from Whitehall without much loss of prestige on his own part, and to take indeed quite a fatherly interest in the activities of the Home Rulers, and especially the biggest offender of them all. And he continued to adopt his attitude to the fluctuating currents from time to time for the next few months, until events and the pliability of Mr. Montagu after his arrival in India, made it safe to adopt and continue a definite line. One might think, of course, that a Viceroy with definite views and principles, would have resigned when the policy he had allowed to be pursued—if not actually directed—was "turned down" with a direct snub. But Lord Chelmsford is cast in a different mould. Besides patriotism, which was so convenient a stand-by to many people in all sorts of difficult positions during the war, required the exercise of a considerable amount of self-sacrifice on the part of persons holding important positions, and even Lord Pentland felt it his patriotic duty to accept without protest the humiliating rebuff which the new policy constituted for him, and hold on to his job.

* * * *

As for the Home Rulers themselves, there is no doubt that they were "taken in and done for." They thought more of the strong personal views expressed by the new Secretary of State in his speech in the debate on the Mesopotamia Report, and the fact that he was actually coming to India to consult with the leaders of popular opinion as to the measure to be devised for putting their aspirations into practical shape, than the guarded terms of the actual announcement. And they were further soothed by the new attitude of solicitous friendship assumed by the Government of India. Together with the Moderates, etc., who of course, were prompt in their readiness to share in the reward produced by persons and activities they had looked at askance and hindered not a little, either by apathy or direct disapproval—they settled down to draw up schemes and reports etc. to be presented to the Secretary of State on his arrival. Soon all were busy on Committees which were appointed to prepare the representations and to collate the facts and figures etc., with which it was necessary to back them up. A tremendous amount of work was done during the ensuing few months in this way by patriotic workers for whom no labour and sacrifice was too great in the national cause and the highest credit is due to those, among whom were many who have since unfortunately receded far from the nationalist position.

Few concerned themselves very seriously with the doings of Mr. Lionel Curtis, who was patiently plodding his way round India with what was supposed to be a highly ridiculous plan for solving the difficulty of providing India with a constitution by dividing the Government into two parts, the one representative of the people and the other autocratic. But behind Mr. Curtis was a strong organization and powerful influences, and the same organization and influences were directing not only him but the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. To what extent Mr. Curtis made those with whom he secretly confabulated aware that his plan was the only one with such influential backing behind it, I do not know. But, the fact is that, while we thought that, after the disaster of the exposure of the Meston, Marris and Churchill letter, such influence as he may have possessed in official quarters had been destroyed and made of no avail, he was all the time pursuing a long established plan, with far-reaching foundations, and not only securing the adhesion of a few ultra Moderates, as it seemed on the surface,

(Continued on page 11.)

TRANQUIL AND PROGRESSIVE.

ZAGLUL PASHA ON EGYPT'S FUTURE.

CONFIDENT OF REACHING THE GOAL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In a speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, Zaglul Pasha referring to the London conversations said they were fully confident that they would reach the goal and safeguard their sacred rights in two parts of the Valley of the Nile without any renunciation or recognition of anything likely to prejudice them. The country was tranquil. The economic conditions were relatively good and finances were excellent. The budget had not only been balanced, but there was an important reserve in hand. All public services were functioning regularly. Government was introducing important measures to improve and develop railways, also merchant marine and river navigation. The problem of defence was very grave and most complex. Government would increase the number of army units and create arms which at present were lacking.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH DEPARTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Asquith departed for Egypt this morning for a six weeks' holiday.—Reuter.

PERSIAN PREMIER'S DEPARTURE FOR BUSHIRE.

TEHERAN, Nov. 12.

On the occasion of the departure of the Premier for Bushire, it is rumoured that Sir Percy Loraine who is at present at Mohammerah, will arrange an interview between the Premier and Sardar Aghdasse with a view to bringing about a reconciliation.—Reuter.

Teheran, Nov. 12.—The Premier, the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs have left Ispahan for Bushire.—Reuter.

CANALISATION OF PERSIAN PETROLEUM.

TEHERAN, Nov. 12.

The Nobel Company has obtained renewal for fifteen years of its monopoly of canalisation of petroleum from Bijarkale to Rosht. The new contract has been placed on table in the Mejliss.—Reuter.

MESSRS. BOULTON BROS.

INDEBTEDNESS TO ALLIANCE BANK.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

At the meeting of the creditors of Messrs Boulton Brothers and Company it was stated that the indebtedness of the firm to the Alliance Bank of Simla was 9,64 000 sterling to the Barclay's Bank 117000 sterling to G. T. Lane and D. A. Martin 322000 and to the Lloyds Bank 48000. The Partners made the statement to the effect that the business was started in 1907 with a capital of three thousand. The business progressed rapidly and accounts in June 1920 showed a surplus of a quarter of million sterling not taking into consideration the loss of four hundred thousand sterling on Russian bonds and currency but in December 1920 there were losses amounting to 170 thousand sterling on the Indian exchange and further losses from the depreciation of Russian bonds investments and bills of exchange.

The Alliance Bank was consulted and offered to take over on terms the banking side of the firm with practically all securities. The Company was formed by an agreement to acquire certain assets with a view to (query meeting) firm's creditors, the ordinary shareholders to be repaid over a period, but this could not be realised owing to the failure of the Alliance Bank Messrs. Boulton Brothers in January last year were unable to meet the sum of five thousand. H. F. Kempe took over the whole of remaining assets against the deed of assignment in his favour. The statement on the present position showed that the firm's liquid assets, cash and securities amounted to 1337 sterling the separate estate of Mr. R. G. Boulton to 13.324 sterling and of Mr. W. W. Boulton to 3,727 sterling.

Sir W. H. Peat was appointed a trustee and the meeting adjourned.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 5.—The gazette announces a receiving order under the Bankruptcy Act has been made against five partners in the firm of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company, Merchant Bankers of the City, formerly closely associated with the Alliance Bank of Simla. It is not anticipated that the announcement will have any serious financial effects.

NOT COMING TO INDIA.

LORD BIRKENHEAD CONTRADICTS REPORT.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 11.

Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, wishes it to be known that the statement which has appeared in the Press that he will shortly visit India is incorrect. —B. O. W.

Paris.—A Havas Agency despatch from Algiers says that Governor Steeg has laid the foundation stone of a huge dam which will hold up about 300,000,000 cubic metres of water for the irrigation of cultivable lands.—Reuter.

PRESENT SITUATION

NEED OF JOINT ACTION

PANDIT MOTILAL'S LETTER TO M. L. A' S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has addressed the following general letter to all the elected members of the Legislative Councils, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

"Efforts are being made everywhere in the country to close up the ranks of the national workers as it is becoming abundantly clear there can be only two parties in India, the bureaucracy and their friends on the one hand and the people on the other. It is to be presumed that bureaucracy have still considerable number of supporters but practically the whole of political India is engaged in combating their pretensions and freeing the country from their autocratic rule.

TIME FOR JOINT ACTION.

"Methods pursued are different but difference between the Swarajists and Independent or Liberal are more superficial than real. This has been demonstrated by the working of the present Central and Provincial legislatures during the last session. Such differences of opinion as there were between the Nationalists of different shades of opinion did not come in the way of their putting forth their united strength in opposing the Government whenever the true interests of the country demanded it. The situation now created by the Government leaves no room for any differences to interfere with such joint action as may be determined upon and in view the recent arrangement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Executive Council of the Swaraiva Party in Calcutta it is desirable for all parties to revise their policy and programme and try to find a common ground.

WARRING PARTIES IN INDIA.

The present system of government admittedly needs overhauling. It is to the interest of the Bureaucracy to have warring parties in India. It is our common interests a paramount national interest that all parties should come to an agreement. The Executive Committee of the Swaraiva Party has, therefore, authorised me to invite Indian elected members of all the legislatures in the country to a conference to be held in Bombay in continuation of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee, General Council of the Swaraiva Party and the all India leaders beginning in the afternoon of 21st November at Bombay. I request all the Indian elected members of the various Councils to attend the Conference."

NO POLITICAL PROGRAMME FOR NO-CHANGERS.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI ON JOINT-STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 12.

In a statement issued to the press, Maulana Hasrat Mohani reviewing the recent events says that Mr. Gandhi has made a blunder in suspending the non-co-operation programme which means that No-changers are left with no political and practical programme of their own. He had, however, done a right thing in recognising the Swarajists and giving to their activities the sanction of the Congress. The recent compromise on the Congress franchise would only serve to reduce the Congress membership as subscription has been enhanced practically from four annas per year to as much per month.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

With regard to the agitation against the new Bengal Ordinance, the Maulana suggested the enforcement of the Boycott of British goods resolution of the Delhi special Congress in its entirety. While viewing the anarchical crimes with disfavour he thinks Government deserve it as they have left no other alternative. Violent activities may be called improper and impolitic but they cannot be characterised as dastardly.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

Referring to the Independence Resolution passed by the Provincial Conference the Maulana says that it is sheer absurdity to to talk of India as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations which presupposes equality of status for the component parts. Equality for India would result in England practically becoming a colony of India. Englishmen, therefore, would never trust India with the control over the army. Indians should therefore make up their minds that independence is their goal.

DOUBLE DOMINATION.

Musalmans, he says, will never accept the Dominion Status for they would then have to live under the double domination of Hindu majority and British suzerainty. For an honest compromise between the Hindus and the Mussalmans the elimination of the Britishers is essential. The Mahommedans will take sides with the Hindus as long as they believe that Swaraj is attainable within a certain period. The real Moslem feeling is for independence as exhibited in 1920-21 and for satisfying it it is necessary to declare that the ultimate form of Swaraj must be a federation of free and united states of India. That will do away with the Mus-

(Continued on next page).

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

SOME NEEDED CHANGES.

USE OF FUNDS ON POLITICAL OBJECTS.

The General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, has addressed the following letter dated 11th Nov. 1924 to the Offg. Director, Labour Office, Bombay:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5142 dated 19th September sending a copy of a letter from the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, No. L-925 dated the 30th August 1924 together with a copy of a Bill to provide for the Registration of Trade Unions and in certain respects to define the law relating to Trade Unions in British India, and as asked by you, to communicate herewith the views of the Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, on the said Bill follows:—

The League's Committee at the onset desire to express their satisfaction at and general agreement with the principles and standpoints embodied in the provisional views of the Government of India as set forth in their letter. As regards the details the League's Committee would like to make a few observations.

The League's Managing Committee think that the appeal against an order refusing to register a trade union should be made to the High Court or any other court appointed by the High Court and not to the Local Government or to any authority appointed by the Local Government.

EXCLUSION OF "POLITICAL OBJECTS."

In the draft Bill political objects have been excluded from the list of objects upon which funds of trade unions can be expended. Politics cannot be altogether excluded from labour movement as labour has to win the rights and secure ameliorative measures through politics and, therefore, it is necessary to recognize political activities confined to labour interests as among the legitimate objects of trade unions. Following the provisions of the English Statue of 1913 it should be legitimate activity of trade unions to interest themselves in elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures and to Municipalities and Local Boards. The object of the exclusion of political objects can be achieved by introducing provisions that the political fund be kept separate from other funds and that those members of a union who object to contribute towards political objects may be exempted on signing an exemption form. By subjecting the unions to these conditions the purpose which the Government have in view will be served and the unions will not be compelled to start separate organizations for political purposes. The League's Committee see no reason to exclude political objects altogether if the said safeguards are introduced.

The League's Committee beg leave to suggest that the clauses of Section 15 of the Draft Bill be so modified as to include contributions to a federation and the Trade Union Congress and similar other central organizations of Labour, help to other trade unions in the conduct or furtherance of trade disputes, allowances to members in old age and insurance of members against sickness, expenses incurred for the purpose of strengthening the union movement through propaganda among the workmen belonging to any trade and expenses incurred for the purpose of safeguarding political interests of labour which of course should be met from a fund kept separate for the purpose. The Committee also think that the expenditure on provision for educational and social movements need not be confined to matters which benefit the members of a union directly, but expenditure should be allowed to be incurred on educational and social movements started for the benefit of the working classes generally.

The League's Managing Committee think that although Sections 16 and 17 give a good deal of necessary immunity from Criminal and Civil liability for Trade Union activities still they think that the proviso put at the end of Section 17 which is not found in the English legislation, is not needed. They, therefore, recommend that the words beginning with 'if it is proved', etc., etc., should be omitted. They at least cannot understand why the burden of proof in such cases should be thrown on the union and not on the other side.

AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS.

In the opinion of the League's Committee the amalgamation of two or more registered trade unions should be made easier by substituting the words "provided that the votes of at least one-third of the members of each or every such trade union entitled to vote are recorded' in the place of," provided that the votes of at least *one-half* of the members of each or every such trade union entitled to vote are recorded' in Section 22 of the draft Bill. Though a trade union may have large membership the proportion of the number of the members who attend a general meeting is very small and said condition therefore, is likely to prove obstructive even when the amalgamation is sought to be brought about through bona fide means.

Lastly, the League's Committee would like to suggest that following Section 28 of the Co-operative Society Act II of 1912 Trade Unions should be exempted from payment of incometax, stamp duty and registration fees, the object of trade unionism being similar to that of co-operation, though the methods are different.

Lahore, Nov. 12.—The Conference of Cantonment Executive Officers in the Northern Command will commence to-day at Rawalpindi at which General Jacob will preside. Lt. Colonel Knowles will deliver lecture on the New Administration.—(A.P.)

ARMISTICE DAY.

VERY IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

OXFORD Nov. 11.

Six years have passed since Armistice was signed but the annual service of the remembrance at the Genetaph in Whitehall has become a hallowed tradition, and today it was perhaps even more impressive than over. It is estimated that quarter of a million people had gathered to take part. When the gun in Hyde Park signalled the beginning of the two minutes' silence a distinguished throng was assembled at the memorial. The King in Khaki uniform stood with bare head. Behind him stood the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York the former in Guards' Uniform and the latter in blue uniform of the Air Force. Mr. Baldwin and his Cabinet were ranged in two rows on the west side, while on the east side were the Bishop of London attended by 100 choristers from Saint Paul's Cathedral and the Chapel Royal.

1,300 troops of all arms kept square. Perfect autumn weather prevailed, bright sunshine breaking through the grey mist. The silence of the vast throng for those two minutes was affecting in the extreme. The service which followed was grand in its briefness and simplicity. To the accompaniment of the band of guards the Choir began the stirring old hymn "O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come". The multitude joined in, and one could hear and feel the rhyme of music rolling and undulating along the whole length of Whitehall. The Lord's prayer was said. The Bishop pronounced blessing. The national anthem completed the ceremony.

Simultaneously, equally solemn scenes were witnessed at Westminster Abbey where a brief and impressive service was conducted at the grave of the Unknown Warrior.

Among the reports of the Armistice ceremonies in the Overseas Dominions is the account of how the occasion was observed in Dublin, the capital of the Irish Free State.—B. O. W.

ARMISTICE DAY IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—Havas Agency message says:—The Armistice Day was celebrated as usual throughout France. In Paris, President Doumergue, Ministers, Field-Marshals and Ambassador saluted the Unknown Warrior's Tomb after which troops marched past.—Reuter.

AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Traffic was held up for two hours in Dublin. Such enormous crowds were participating in the Armistice Day celebrations. The observance of the day throughout the world was recorded by Reuter telegrams. There was a public holiday in France, shops being closed and streets beflagged. The chief ceremony was held at the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and flowers were placed on the Memorial Tablet to the British Fallen in Notre Dame.—Reuter.

Though no official arrangements had been made some thousands of Irish-men who took part in the Great War marched with bands playing into the College Green. They were accompanied by crowds of the general public All tramway traffic had to cease, and business was generally suspended. Flanders poppies were worn universally and some Union Jacks were carried. Wreaths were laid on the Celtic Cross recently erected in the College Green to commemorate the Irish who feel in the War.—B. O. W.

AT NEW YORK

LONDON, Nov. 12.

New York.—The Armistice Day was observed by the whole nation. Patriotic ceremonies were held in most of the cities and two minutes' silence observed on a signal by a bugle which was broadcast by wireless. Special services in churches, military parades and military balls were also held. President Coolidge paid a visit to the Unknown Warrior's Tomb at Arlington. Crowds went on pilgrimage to Arlington where hundreds of wreaths were deposited as also at the tomb of ex-President Wilson.—Reuter.

FRANCE SATISFIED WITH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Papers point out that Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Chamberlain's speeches at Guildhall are quite satisfactory to France, Belgium and the Little Entente because they express the desire to develop the Anglo-French relations in cordial atmosphere and hope that true peace will be established on the basis of the Treaties.—Reuter.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Large crowds assembled at the Lawrence gardens this evening to listen to the music of massed bands which had been arranged specially to celebrate the Armistice Day. Four military regimental bands including the Pipers, the Drums and the police band and the N. W. Railway Band took part in the performance. There was a brisk sale of poppies by the ladies during the performance. A large number of troops had come from the cantonment in a special train to join in the celebrations.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Armistice Day was celebrated here with great eclat. There was a military parade in the morning in the camp when the Commissioner of the Northern Division took salute. In the evening there were sports from 3-30 to 7-30 p.m. in which both the police and the military took part. At the end of the sports, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Garret.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The sixth anniversary of Armistice Day was observed in Madras to-day with the usual ceremonies. Special services were held in all churches, large congregations attending all of them. At St. George's Cathedral, the special service was attended by the Governor and Lady Goschen. A number of ladies went round the various divisions of the city in decorated motor cars to sell poppies.

In connection with the Poppy Day Celebrations to-day there was a decorated motor car, motor cycle and bicycle procession. As many as 28 vehicles took part in the procession which assembled on the island and proceeded to the South Indian Athletic Association grounds where a sports meeting was held in the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen.

RENOWNED GEOLOGIST DEAD

SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Sir Archibald Geikie.—Reuter.

[Sir Archibald Geikie, the renowned geologist was born in Edinburgh in 1835. He received his education in Edinburgh, where he had a brilliant career, but honorary degrees were conferred upon him not only by other Scotch and English universities, but many Continental Universities also. He was the Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, and afterwards Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. From 1871—82 he was the Murchison Professor of Geology at Edinburgh. He was connected with numerous learned Societies in Great Britain and on the Continent; he was President of the British Association in 1892, and of the Royal Society from 1908—1913. He was created a Knight in 1891 and the Order of Merit was conferred on him in 1914. The Founders of Geology; Type of Secenary and their Influences on Literature; Landscape in History are some of his most important publications.]

LT. GENL. F. S IREDELL DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death has occurred of Lieut-General Francis Shrubb Iredell.—Reuter.

[Lt.-Genl. Francis Shrubb Iredell, was born in 1837. He served in the Army during the Indian Mutiny and afterwards in the Afghan War of 1880—81.]

AN INEXORABLE CAMPAIGN.

FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Madrid.—Extensive operations are now proceeding in Morocco in pursuance of the Directory's resolve to bring the campaign against the Riffs to a conclusion even though this involves some withdrawal from the Riffs country. General Primo de Rivera who has exchanged the Directorship of Spain for the High Commissionership of Morocco is directing the operations. He has boldly decided to fall back from the holy city of Sheshuan forty-five miles south of Tetuan to a new fortified line.

A communique in this regard says the Spaniards supported by warships and aeroplanes provoked an engagement with a view to inflicting an exemplary chastisement so as to facilitate a subsequent retirement. In course of hard fighting the Spaniards lost ten killed and fifty-five wounded.

The War Office has decided to postpone the disbandment of the 1921 class and call the 1924 class to the colours in order to pursue an inexorable campaign.—Reuter.

80 EXTREMISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris.—A message to "Le Journal" from Madrid says over eighty militant extremists were arrested yesterday in Madrid alone. Censorship is stricter than ever. Even newspapers are not allowed to mention arrests in provinces.

Barcelona.—Four bombs were found in public gardens in Monjuich. There were five arrests.—Reuter.

SPANISH MOROCCAN FIGHT.

RIFFS ROUTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Madrid.—Message from Morocco states that the Spanish troops attacked large Moroccan forces near Wadlau assisted by artillery and aircraft. The Riffs were routed. The Spanish losses were about forty killed and wounded.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL DIST. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 12.

Dr. Moonji of Nagpur has consented to preside over the eighth Yeotmal District Conference which is to be held at Pusad on the 29th and 30th instant. A strong Reception Committee has been formed and Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State, has promised to attend the Conference as a visitor.

The District Traffic Superintendent Mandalay wires:—The line has been breached between mile 314/20 and 315/3 in the Southern Shan States. This is likely to interrupt traffic for three or four days. As the telegraph wires are interrupted the exact nature of the damage is not yet known. Transhipment will take place if down trains can pass mile 324/10.—A P.

PRESENT SITUATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

lim fears of Hindu majority as some states would be predominantly Moslem and with the Hindu fears of an Afghan invasion as defence would be in the charge of the Central Legislature of the Republic.

ORDINANCE DIRECTED AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S LECTURE AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., addressed a public meeting here last evening on repression in Bengal, Bengal Ordinance and agreement arrived at between the Swarajists and Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., presided.

Referring to the repression in Bengal, Mr. Kelkar said that Government was not afraid of the anarchists, but the Ordinance was mainly meant to terrorise people and strike awe into their hearts. He warned Government that people were now not afraid of imprisonment.

Turning to the Bengal Ordinance he said that it was solely directed towards the Swarajists because the opposition of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the Councils became unbearable to Government.

As regards the Calcutta agreement he said that Mr. Gandhi heard people of all shades of opinion and then came to a decision that the Ordinance was for the suppression of the Swarajists' activities and then he signed the agreement. He appealed to all parties to combine and put forth their joint efforts to nullify Government's object. He denied the charge against the Swarajists relating to the corrupt practices in Councils and said that Government forgot to know that it was always practising it. Was not conferring of titles on people a bribery? In this connection he referred to the history of the old Irish Parliament and British doings and their result in connection with the Irish Parliament.

Mr. Abhyankar in concluding the proceedings said that the agreement reached at Calcutta did not merely remove the boycott of Councils, but went further and asked the Swarajists to be in Councils to carry on the work there on behalf of the Congress. "Is it not thus clear that the Congress has not recognised the utility and the strength of Council programme and that Government on their part have also felt the resisting force"

Mr. Kelkar leaves Nagpur to-morrow.

INVITATION TO THE NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Congress, sends the following to the Press:—"My attention has been drawn to the fact that the Non-Brahman Party has not been invited by me by name to the forthcoming Bombay meeting of the A. I. C. C. I now cordially extend an invitation to them. This, of course, includes the Justice Party in Madras."

DAS-GANDHI PACT.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—Now the obvious objections to this new arrangement consented to by Mahamaji will be, we are afraid, as follows. In the first place, it may be properly pointed out that the Council programme of the Swarajya Party, so far as one can gather from one's past experience, has not been always consistent and definite. They had at first declared that they would follow a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent opposition to all actions of Government, whether good, bad or indifferent. Then after some time, the programme was toned down and Mr. Das even said that they nowhere told the voters that they would oppose good measures of Government. In June last at a meeting of the Swarajya Party held at Simla under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru it was decided among other things that they would only reject the budget and financial bills and proposals or legislative measures calculated "to increase, strengthen or consolidate the power of Bureaucracy" This almost approached the policy of responsive co-operation advocated even by the Moderate Politicians. It is not definitely known whether the Swarajists still cling to this programme or have changed it. As long as, therefore, more light is not thrown on this subject so long the cause of unity will not be furthered by laying down that the work of the Congress" in connection with the Central and Provincial Legislatures" will be what the Swarajya Party choose to do. For so long many people will not be able to decide whether they ought to join the Congress whose political programme will be the programme of the Swarajya Party.

SWARAJYA PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the General Council of the Swarajya Party is announced to be held at Bombay on Sunday, the 23rd November, to consider the present political situation in the country.

SHIPPING DISPUTE IN AUSTRALIA.

STEWARDS UNION'S RESOLVE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Sydney.—The Stewards' Union has resolved to tie up all Commonwealth Liners until the dismissed men have been re-instated and assurance has been given that members shall not be asked to attend to lunatics.—Reuter.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION

INTENSE PHYSIOLOGICAL DRFFICULTIES.

LEEFIELD, Nov. 11.

Intense physiological difficulties attending the attempt to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, were described to the members of the Royal Geographical Soviety by Major Hingston who was the medical officer of the Expedition led by Lieuetnant-Colonerl Norton after the retirement through illness of Brigadier-General Bruce. Major Hingston said that at great altitudes breathing was quicker rather than deeper. At 25000 feet, seven, eight or ten complete respirations had to be taken for every single step forward. Even at that slow rate of progress, one had to rest for a minute or two every twenty or thirty yards'. At 28,000 feet Lt.-Col. Norton in an hour's climb, ascended only about 80 feet. This was the highest point reached without the aid of Oxygen. When one remembered that the supply of oxygen was only about one-third of that available at sea-level, it was surprising that men could make those strenuous efforts. One member of the Expedition was confident of the dulling of will power with less and less desire to reach the summit the further he made the ascent.—B. O. W.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

OPIUM CONFERENCE'S DIFFICULTY

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Geneva.—It is surmised from the protracted nature of the deliberations of the sub-committee of the Opium Conference, which are proceeding in camera, that the uniform plan for controlling illicit traffic in opium is encountering difficulty.—Reuter.

BI-AMMAN IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

ALI BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and M. Mahomed Ali have made the following statement:—"Bi Aman's condition is very grave. Her weakness is increasing. Apparently she is sinking. Hardly any food is accepted. She was conscious yesterday morning and recognized Dr. Ansari who examined her thoroughly. She whispered his name also. She recognized both of us whispering why our faces were so dark. She smiled at her favourite great grand-daughter. She is unconscious since morning and her lips whisper 'Allah, Allah'. Dr. Ansari thinks she is conscious, but too weak to open her eyes or exert herself. All friends are requested to pray for her recovery."

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE AT SOJITRA.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

Mr. Gandhi and Maulana Mahomed Ali have consented to attend the second annual conference of the peasants of Petlad Taluka in the Baroda State which is to be held at Sojitra on January 15th and 16th.

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT.

LEEFIELD, Nov. 11.

After alternate increase and decline the figures of unemployment again show an increase. For the week ending November 3rd they were 1,212,000, this being 24,770 more than on October 27th. They are however 57,670 less than on December 31st last.—B. O. W.

TRANSMISSION OF ELECTION RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Interesting figures now available regarding the British general election results transmitted over the Eastern Telegraph Company lines to Bombay for Reuter on October 29th and 30th show that practically the whole of the results were received in a little more than 24 hours and over 5,000 additional words were received beyond the usual daily average. The average time taken in transmission from London to Bombay was only two hours and although groups of figures formed large proportion of service, the whole of results were received practically without mistake.

CABLE ITEMS

London, Nov. 11.—Mr. Ronald Edward Sassoon, who died at Baghdad on September 11th, has left unsettled property to the values of £252,000. He died intestate. Letters of administration have been granted to his sister.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 11.—In a Rugby football match Dublin Hospitals beat London Hospitals by 8 points to 3 at Richmond.—Reuter.

The death of Baron Middleton is announced.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The owners of the horses disqualified on October 28rd as a sequel to the race for the Caulfield Cup have collectively issued writs against the Victoria Racing Club and the Victoria Amateur Turf Club claiming damages and seeking declaration that the disqualification of horses was illegal.—Reuter.

Patna Nov. 11.—The next session of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council will commence from 13th January next.(A.P.)

EARL WINTERTON'S APPOINTMENT.

SERVICES IN RAPTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The reappointment of that arch "Diehard" Earl Winterton as Under-Secretary of State for India has given a great deal of satisfaction among the Diehard circles here. The services are now looking forward to a stroke of Earl Winterton's pen to accept the Lee Report which he was goading Lord Olivier to do through the writings in the Press. The appointment of Earl Winterton recalls vividly the sentiments his lordship expressed recently in an article he contributed to the "Spectator" of London. Therein he laid stress on the fact that the crux of the problem of Indian self-government was the position of the depressed and submerged classes and pretended to summon Mahatma Gandhi's faith in this respect to strengthen his argument. Of course, like so many so-called British statesmen he is taking Mahatma Gandhi's diagnosis of the situation, but not his remedy in the same way as Mr. Das complained that Government was quoting his diagnosis of revolutionary movement and did not accept his remedy. Earl Winterton has now made the position of the depressed classes his war cry. Having first patted Mahomedans on the back and then Sikhs they are now espousing the cause of the depressed classes and with big and pompous phrases are parading before other countries as saviours of the depressed classes of India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru read the sign of the time and was the only member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee to devote his particular attention to this problem. He obtained the views of almost every witness on this question with a view to knock the bottom out of Earl Winterton's charge. As numerous witnesses have told the Muddiman Committee the problem of the depressed classes has remained where it was during the last 150 years of the British administration and much to the chagrin of officials Mr. Kelkar, ex-Minister from the Central Provinces, showed that in his Council the opposition to advancing the interests of the depressed classes (which proposition was being espoused by Brahmins) came from officials on the pretext that the adoption of the resolution permitting depressed classes to draw water from public wells would disturb the peace of province. It was conclusively proved that the larger the measure of freedom provinces could enjoy the greater will be the strides in ridding India of this curse. To delay reform on this pretext is to retard the solution of the problem.

CANNOT BRING SATISFACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

Commenting on the appointment of Earl Winterton as Under-Secretary of State for India, "New India" says:—"The appointment of Earl Winterton for the post cannot bring satisfaction. His tenure of office on the last occasion was productive of no good to this country and people from India generally found the atmosphere of the India Office while he was there far from friendly. Courtesy and cordiality were unknown qualities there rendering it impossible for friendly relations to be established between India Office and Indians."

COMBATING LEPROSY.

SPLENDID WORK OF AMERICAN GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has just reached India after his visit to Culion, and says that he has been a good deal impressed with the work now being done at Culion on the Philippine Islands. Splendid work is being done by the American Government in the Philippine Islands for the lepers of the Islands. The largest leper colony in the world is that on the Island of Culion in the Philippine Islands, and there are some 5,860 lepers segregated there. An effort has been made to deal with the leprosy problem in an adequate manner, and there is little doubt but that the course taken has had some result in reducing the numbers of lepers in the islands. The latest treatments are being used and encouraging results are being obtained. This method, however, of attempting to segregate all lepers in one colony is not a method that could be tried in India, nor indeed, does he consider that it would be the best thing even if it could be attempted. The best method to-day is to provide the latest treatments at local clinics and dispensaries, allowing the early cases to remain at home while they are taking treatment, the infective cases, however, ought to be treated in special hospitals or asylums while the beggar and pauper lepers ought to be treated in the colonies where they could settle down happily in community life. Mr. Oldrieve has come to India to confer with the influential committees which His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed. He is to serve on the General and Executive Committee. The present position, he thinks, is very hopeful as far as leper work is concerned, and there is no doubt but that if the right methods are adopted, we should look forward to actually ridding India of leprosy.

Official and Personal.

Calcutta Nov. 11.—Lord and Lady Lytton and staff returned to Calcutta to-day.—(A.P.)

Lahore, Nov. 12.—His Excellency the Governor attend a dinner party last night given in his honour by Sir Zulfqar Ali Khan at his residence at Lahore. A large number of distinguished guests were present.

Lady Wilson visited the Infant Welfare Centres at Clerke Road and Delisle Road on Wednesday.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS.

ST TIME REDUCED TO 16 HOURS PER WEEK,

e complaints of some of the cotton facturers that certain counts of yarn n insufficient supply led to a revision he short-time arrangement in mail Representatives of the Cotton hers and Manufacturers' Association the "Manchester Guardian" met the t-time Organisation Committee of the ration of Master Cotton Spinners' ociations and stated their reasons for ring a larger production of yarn. The mittee went into the matter afterwards h reports from the districts before m, and the official report states that y decided unanimously to recommend is spinning American cotton to adopt rt-time to the extent of 16 hours per k only, or the equivalent thereto, inning on Monday, November 3. This ns that 32 hours per week, or the ivalent, may be worked, and is an inase on the arrangement which has ted since the end of last February of hours per week. The decision is not be regarded as for a long period. The ort-time Committee will continue to meet kly, and when it is thought advisable ll issue fresh recommendations.

LOST TRADE.

There would probably be some risk in commending the immediate adoption of l-time in those American cotton mills hich had the required orders, but the ternatives also have possible drawbacks. he retention of the 20½-hour week has eant that manufacturers could not accept ntracts for some kinds of cloth, where rly delivery was required, because they uld not get delivery of the necessary rn, and men and women who could have en working have, consequently, had to pply for the dole. That kind of thing, course, could not go on.

Even the present extension of the work- g week will not fully remove the difficulty reated by the expectation among buyers hat full time at an early date is inevitable, nd their decision to withhold orders as ar as possible until the spreading of over- ead charges over a larger output permits f prices being on a stronger competitive asis. On this point we have the follow- g letter from a correspondent who signs imself "A London Merchant":—

As a London merchant firm exporting ce goods to India we think it is high time hat the present short-time policy be con- derably modified, as an enormous business being lost owing to short time. Prices -day are higher, although cotton is 30 per nt lower, than a few months ago, and lipments are very much extended. India sitting on the fence, and will, we believe, ntinue to do so until she thinks there is ore stability.

The continual fear, both in London mer- hants' minds and the bulk of Indian mer- hants, that when short time is modified, or e away with, lower prices will be avail- e, together with much earlier shipments, kes them hesitate before buying as they nt to. They are simply sitting on the nce, and we in London don't blame them.

Many others are saying the same as this rrespondent, and urging that full-time hould be restored at the earliest possible oment. Spinners' object is to make emselves safe against a return to the nremunerative prices which they had to ccept so long, but they know, of course, hat what looks like safety is sometimes e very opposite. If there is all the emand in prospect which many people ink there is, it seems to us that Lan- shire will make a great mistake if it es not use every means in its power to engthen existing ties and secure new nnections.

RECEIPTS.

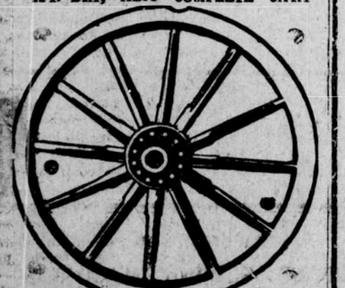
Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th November, 1924.

otton	1390	Bales
heat	17160	Cwts
nseed	10543	„
pseed etc.	3431	„
ngellyseed	2954	„
ppyseed	751	„
oundnuts	3680	„
storseed	204	„
ce	2528	„
rabollams	437	„
tonseed	8679	„
rwiseed	Nil	„
am	3676	„
war	892	„
sur	78	„
rley	3317	„
jri	531	„
al	1024	Tons

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia, fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50 per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.

Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 5ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay. Steel body carts out of stock.

TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle F. O. R. Bombay.

APPLY TO

N. V. VELMOHAMED

159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telephone No. 24326

Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR", Bombay.

MUTTRA FLOOD RELIEF.

BRAJ PEOPLE IN GREAT DISTRESS.

A Sewa Samiti statement says:—

Great damage has been done by Jumna floods in Muttra District. The Sewa Samiti has rescued thousands of persons. Out of a hundred villages affected by the floods fifty have been entirely washed away. The Sewa Samitie has up to date given complete relief in food, clothes, huts and fodder to sixteen villages and partial relief to five casting altogether twelve thousand rupees. Volunteers are out giving relief to villages which have been already partially relieved as also other villages. Seth Chandulal proprietor of the firm of Narainbhai Keshavlal of Petlad, himself and his men are working with our volunteers in Mahaban Taluqa.mMen sent by Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parikh of Ahmedabad are working with our volunteers in Muttra Taluqa.

The funds at our disposal are meagre. Lot of work remains to be done. Poor villagers are starving and shivering in cold without prospects of future harvest. Braj Mandal taluka is in distress. Expectations from devotees of lord Krishna have not been fulfilled, probably because of the gravity of situation an dbecause the rescue and the relief work of the Sewa Samiti is not known. A deputation consisting of Pandits Radhakishna and Kedarnath two of the prominent. Members of the executive committee of the Sewa Samiti sent to give a clear and vivid idea of the distress caused to Brijabasis by flood and of the relief work of the Sewa Samiti and also to collect subscriptions. We hope all public spirited men will help them and all will respond to the call of humanity by contributing towards the Seva Samiti Relief Fund. The need is immediate. Delay will defeat the object of relief. Funds already collected amount to eighteen thousand.

The names of donors of hundred or more are:—Narainbhai Keshavlal Petlad, Rs. 10,000; Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, Rs. 500; collections from Ahmedabad through Seth Sakarlal Rs. 1,790; Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Ahmedabad Rs. 2,000; collections from Rajputana, Rs. 409; collections from Mathras Rs. 600; Seth Hirabai Atmaram, Bombay, Rs. 200; Seth Kishorbhai Girdhardas Patel Dharmaj, fifty sarries; Seth Naraindas Tonan, Bombay, two bales cloth; Seth Mulji Goculdas, Bombay, Rs. 101; Lala Ramnarain, Muttra, Rs. 101; Seth Haridas Dhanji Mulji, Bombay, Rs. 100; Raja Mursan, twenty-one bags of grain Pandit Kumar Krishna Rs. 100.

All subscriptions should be sent to Kumar Krishna Vakil, Secretary Sewai Samiti Muttra.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

There has been local rain in Upper Burma with a few falls in Lower Burma and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Minbu and Monywa one and a half; and Salem one.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, November, 11.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.901
Temperature of Air	79.3 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.3 „
Dew Point	68.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	70% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 „
Minimum	73.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	148 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time,		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time,		Depth on Still.
	Nov	h.	m.	ft. n.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
W.	12	23	41	26 10	12	5	39	18 10
		11	27	26 8		17	36	15 10
Th.	13	0	12	28 5	13	6	12	18 11
		11	56	26 6		18	3	15 11
F.	14	0	46	28 4	14	6	44	19 1
		12	26	26 2		18	31	16 3
Sat.	15	14	58	26 5	15	0	48	19 4
		8	18	25 3		14	2	18 5
Sun.	16	1	44	27 7	16	7	51	19 10
		13	24	25 3		19	33	17 4
M.	17	2	16	27 0	17	8	33	20 4
		14	1	24 8		20	5	18 0
Tu.	18	2	54	26 6	18	9	24	20 8
		14	46	24 1		20	43	18 9

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 13 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 44m, Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 14 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 45m, Sunset 6h 2m.
Nov 15 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 45h, Sunst 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 46m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 18 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov 19 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 20 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 21 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 22 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 49m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov 23 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following Press Communique is issued: "There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday November 11th.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

Calcutta, Nov. 12.—Major I. A. S. Cook, Organising Secretary of the European Association left this evening for Bombay to take up the work of the Association in Western India.—(A.P.)

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

RECORD SALES LAST YEAR.

The effect of the Salt Tax both on the production and the sale of salt is the chief feature of the Report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind and Aden, for the year 1923-24.

The duty on salt was doubled by the Government of India with effect from March 1st, 1923, and again finally reduced to the original figure with effect from March 1st, 1924. Both the increase and subsequent reduction were anticipated by the large wholesale dealers with the result that removal of salt from the various depots was stimulated before the former and after the latter took effect and correspondingly depressed for the 12 months during which the higher duty was in force.

The result, as pointed out by the Collector, is that the effect upon consumption cannot be deduced from the figures showing the quantity removed from the depots without information as to the stocks lying in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers at the commencement and close of the year.

The general result of the rise in duty during the year was an increase in the receipts, gross and net, accompanied by a fall in the quantity of salt removed. The increase in the gross receipts (over 216 lakhs) was more than Rs. 70 lakhs, while the net increase was over Rs. 100 lakhs, the difference between the two figures being chiefly due to a heavy fall in the amount of refunds and a slight fall in expenditure.

The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may be classified as follows:—

(1) Baragara or Rann salt made from brine wells on the edge of the Lesser Rann of Cutch in the salt works at Kharaghoda and Udu, six miles apart, and jointly named the Pritchard Salt Works. These are Government property and worked departmentally.

(2) Sea salt made within the Presidency. The factories at Dharasna and Chharvada on the south of the Gujarat Coast near Bulsar are both Government property and worked departmentally. The other salt works, with three exceptions, are grouped within a radius of 30 miles of Bombay City. Those which are Government property are leased to private individuals for working; the others are owned as well as worked privately.

(3) Imported salt, mostly from sea salt works in Goa territory.

The following table giving the issues of salt during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 indicates the relative importance of the different sources of supply:—

	1922-23. Mds.	1923-24. Mds.
Baragara Salt ...	26,09,046	15,26,164
Sea Salt ...	95,57,904	81,94,740
Imported Salt ...	3,03,895	2,89,873
Total ...	1,24,70,845	1,00,10,777

or 24,60,000 maunds less than in 1922-23.

The Department is suffering and must for some time continue to suffer from the effects of over-production in previous years and the large stocks which remain undisposed of will render it necessary still further to restrict an output which has already been considerably reduced. The number of pans at the Pritchard Salt Works has been reduced by 33 per cent., while the manufacture of sea salt has been suspended at Chharvada and restricted at Dharasna. This restriction of output is due to the over-stocked condition of the market. The diminution in removals of magnesium chloride from Kharaghoda which was noted in the last year's report continued during 1923-24. The amount has fallen to less than half of that for the previous year.

Both at Kharaghoda and the Sea Salt Works the announcement by the Finance Member in the Imperial Assembly of the reduction of the rate of duty on salt was a signal for a heavy and unprecedented rush for the removal of salt within the short period before the monsoon available for the purpose. It was a race against time. During April 1924, 28,13,918 maunds of sea salt were removed, during May 20,30,017 and during June 2,70,763 maunds. Thus in less than 2½ months more than 51,00,000 maunds of sea salt (including the produce of the Dharasna-Chharvada agara) were removed. As a result the manufacturing season—1st July 1923 to 30th June, 1924, showed a record total removal of 1,05,62,930 maunds of sea salt against 83,54,774 maunds for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1923. The previous highest recorded figure of sales of sea salt during any one manufacturing season was 1,02,56,890 maunds in 1918-19 when there was a great scarcity of salt all over India.

The permission to use denatured salt free of duty, granted to agriculturists, was availed of to the extent of 1,304 maunds against 772 maunds in the previous year, principally in Ratnagiri and Kanara. "It is curious" says the report, "that this valuable and cheap manure for mango trees is not more used in Thana and Kolaba, although its use is well established in Goa, the home of the grafted mango."

The Salt Department was separated from the Excise Department and placed under the Collector of Salt Revenue with effect from 1st March, 1924, thus reverting to the system which existed previously to the amalgamation of 1917. The deamalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments is a preliminary step to the complete severance of the former from the Local Government and the assumption by the Government of India of full control over the Salt Department in the Presidency proper.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution on the report on the administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, for the year 1923-24, has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The year for which the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has submitted this Administration Report was marked by great changes. The Salt Department was separated from the Excise Department and placed under the Collector of Salt Revenue with effect from 1st March 1924, thus reverting to the system which existed previously to the amalgamation of 1917. The deamalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments is a preliminary step to the complete severance of the former from the Local Government and the assumption by the Government of India of full control over the Salt Department in the Presidency proper.

The duty on salt was doubled by the Government of India with effect from March 1st, 1923, and again finally reduced to the original figure with effect from March 1st, 1924. The doubling of the duty for 12 months had a great effect upon the trade as was inevitable. Both the increase and subsequent reduction were anticipated by the large wholesale dealers with the result that removal of salt from the various depots was stimulated before the former and after the latter took effect and correspondingly depressed for the 12 months during which the higher duty was in force. The effect upon consumption cannot be deduced from the figures showing the quantity removed from the depots, as has been pointed out by the Collector. The statistics of consumption are not available. The effect of the rise in duty upon the consumption cannot be estimated without information as to the stocks lying in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers at the commencement and close of the year.

The general result of the rise in the duty during the year was an increase in the receipts, gross and net, accompanied by a fall in the quantity of salt removed. The increase in the gross receipts was Rs. 70,30,035 while the net increase was no less than Rs. 1,00,84,393. The difference between the two figures is chiefly due to a heavy fall in the amount of refunds and a slight fall in expenditure. It is satisfactory that the percentage charges on the gross receipts have fallen once more to a normal figure.

The Department is suffering and must for some time continue to suffer from the effects of over-production in previous years and the large stocks which remain undisposed of will render it necessary still further to restrict an output which has already been considerably reduced. The number of pans at the Pritchard Salt Works has been reduced by 33 per cent. while the manufacture of sea salt has been suspended at Chharvada and restricted at Dharasna. This restriction of output is due to the over-stocked condition of the market.

The diminution in removals of magnesium chloride from Kharaghoda which was noted in the last year's report has continued during 1923-24. The amount has fallen to less than half of that for the previous year.

The Governor in Council has pleasure in recording his appreciation of the good work done by the Department throughout the year.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON AFRICAN COAL URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Indian Coal Committee under the Presidency of Mr. F. Noyce, examined Mr. Walke, Secretary of the Calcutta Coal Combine. The witness urged the need of combating competition with South African coal by imposition of Countervailing duty of Rs. 3 per ton on the African coal imported into Indian ports and by giving the shippers on Indian coal for three years a bounty of Rs. 3 per ton on all coal shipped to Colombo and Singapore. He suggested that Government, Railways, Port Authorities and coal traders must work together. Railways should substantially reduce freight and maintain a quicker transport from coal fields to docks, and the wharfage charges should also be reduced.

APPEAL TO TRAVANCORE MAHARANI.

VAIKOM DEPUTATION AT TRIVANDRUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 12.

The caste Hindu deputation from vaikom waited upon her Highness the Maharani of Travancore this morning at Sethalmond Palace. The deputation addressed her Highness praying for equitable treatment to all classes and caste of the subjects of the state in the matter of use of roads round the Vaikom Temple and in other parts of the state. The deputation pointed out that though the policy of equitable treatment was laid down so long as sixty years ago by a series of Government notifications it was all reversed to-day in practice. The deputation drew the attention of Her Highness to the recent resolution adopted in the Madras Legislative Council and accepted by Government that all castes and communities of population be permitted to use all village roads, gramavecthies and public wells. The deputation assured Her Highness that the Jatha was organised for the purpose of pleding the case of their untouchable brethern and proving that the Savarna Hindus were not opposed to grant of equal rights to Avarnas. The deputation submitted a memorial signed by nearly 25000 caste Hindus bound in silk and containing inscription in gold to Her Highness. Her Highness gave a patient hearing and said that a resolution has come up for discussion in Legislative Council and would be taken up at its next meeting. She assured them that when final orders are passed the representation contained in memorial would receive due consideration after which the deputation withdrew. A large anxious crowd had collected at palace gates to hear the decision. It is believed that should Council pass resolution the restrictions will forthwith be removed.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is thankful to you for throwing open your columns for ventilation of the subject of the coste of litigation. I may go further and suggest your treating the matter editorially. The state of things of which a glimpse has been given by your correspondents is sufficiently disconcerting in alt conscience, to merit a prompt inquiry. A complaint emanating from some merchants in Manchester about the delays in obtaining decrees in India in their suits on dishonoured acceptances, was instrumental in moving the Indian Government promptly to appoint a Committee to investigate into and remedy the causes of delay. Should not then the complaint of the public—(the justness of which no one has hitherto ventured to controvert)—as to the present rules of the Bombay Bar operating to the sole advantage of the Bar and to the hardship and injustice to the public—be lent a sympathetic ear by the Government, the Legislative Council and the High Court Judges? Thousands of suits are instituted in the High Court every year, in which many more thousands of persons are interested and these thousands are the members of a far larger world of commerce and industry. The rapacity of the Bar, through these litigants, therefore, affects the whole community, and serves to shake its belief in the accessibility of justice. Can the Government or for the matter of that any responsible person who has the good of the public at heart, sit idle and allow the public discontent to grow, without even caring to inquire, through a thoroughly impartial tribunal, whether the public complaint against this privileged class is based on any and if so what substantial grounds?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RENT RESTRICTION IN ENGLAND.

BALDWIN IN FAVOUR OF RETAINING CONTROL.

Mr. Baldwin, in reply to a correspondent, note in mail week that he was of opinion that steps should be taken to continue the ontrol clauses of the Rent Restriction Act at least two more years. If the Unionists were returned to power the whole rent situation would be reviewed.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

ALLEGED DISCOURTESY BY HIGH COURT REGISTRAR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

After a short recess of nearly 20 days since its last sitting the Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day to resume consideration of the Irrigation Bill which is now about to enter its final stage. The consideration of the Bill, it is expected, will last for ten more days during the present session. After this Bill has been disposed of, the Madras Civil Courts Amendment bill will be taken up for discussion and before the session terminates two days will be allowed for non-official business. On the whole the present sitting of the Madras Council promises to be an abnormally long one.

Questioned with regard to the constitution and functions of the Staff Selection Board, Government said the Staff Selection Board made no appointments, but selected persons qualified and suitable for appointment. Government proposed to continue the Board till the Public Service Commission was established in this Presidency. In reply to a question, Government said they awaited the order of the Secretary of State and the Government of India for the constitution of the Commission.

Asked whether it was a fact that the Registrar of the High Court behaved discourteously to a reporter of "Swarajya" using his booted leg to remove the reporter from his seat at the Court when the Imperial Bank case was being tried, Government said they had read about it in the papers. The matter was one within the province of the Chief Jutisce of the High Court under Letters Patent.

WAZIRISTAN SITUATION.

SUCCESSES AGINST MAHSUDS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

Telegraphic news from Waziristn shows that Southern Waziristan Scouts have recently achieved two further successes against Mahsud gangs. It appears that they succeeded on November 2nd in surrounding and arresting a gang of Situ Mahsuds who had been constantly interfering with, and firing upon, gangs working on the roads. Six rifles were also captured from this gang on the following day. They scored a more signal success when they got into a Faridal gang which was returning from unsuccessful attempt to raid a village in the Kulchai area.

The notorious outlaw Ghulam Haider, was shot dead and his equally offensive partner Bakhsha was captured alive.

It is also reported that the famous Mahsud raider Tormachai lost his life, but his body has not yet been discovered.

This success which has resulted in the removal of three notorious leaders of the gang is likely to have a sobering effect on the Faridal section of Mahsuds, whose behaviour during the summer was particularly offensive.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Secunderabad, Nov. 12.—News has now been confirmed that one private, J. B. Rough of the Royal Scots stationed at Trimulgherry died from bubonic plague which, it is believed he must have contracted by wandering into the plague-effected bazaar. The latest plague figures for Hyderabad and Secunderabad area are 5,244 attacks and 4,106 deaths.—(A.P.)

* * * *

Rangoon, Nov. 12.—The Corporation of Rangoon has been informed by the Burma Government to the effect that any expenditure incurred by it on the construction, establishment or maintainance of weaving schools within its jurisdiction is an appropriate charge on Municipal funds.—(A.P).

* * * *

Allahabad Nov. 12.—The Dutch airmen arrived at Bamrauli Aerodrome, Allahabad at quarter past two this after-noon after an uneventful flight from Ambala where they left at 7-30 this morning. At Ambala they changed one cylinder of the engine. The aviators will leave for Calcutta at about seven to-morrow morning.—(A.P.)

* * * *

Rangoon, Nov. 12.—A well-attended meeting of Burmans of Rangoon and Districts composed mainly of Pongyis was held at the foot of the Shwedagon Pagoda under the presidency of Athiti Sayadaw when a resolution was passed urging Government immediately to release U. Ottama and not to impose rigorous imprisonment on Pongyis and to accord special treatment to the Pongyi prisoners. A resolution was also passed conveying to the American Consul regret at the assault on Prof. and Mrs. Greason.—(A.P.)

* * * *

Madras, Nov. 12.—The recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee on subordinate service in the Forest Department have been accepted by Government and from among the cadre of foresters in the presidency, fifteen per cent, that is, 122 posts are to be abolished of which 84 will take effect from the 1st March 1924.—(A.P)

BURMA CORPORATION.

Bawdwin Mine:—During the month of October 22,876 tons of ore were mined 21,880 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,836 tons of leady concentrate 10,597 tons of lead bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 4267 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—Refined Lead 4500 tons. Refined Silver 465,000 ounces.

Of Silver production 23,000 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1855 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 10.57 ounces of Silver 8.58 per cent Lead 45.51 per cent Zinc.

In addition to above 315 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 1207 tons Copper Ore and accumulated Smelter byeproducts as well as 200 tons Antimonial Lead.

VAIKOM HINDU JATHA.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRAM, Nov. 11.

Your readers are already aware that the caste Hindu "Jatha," now on its sacred mission to secure for the Depressed Classes of the State, long denied Liberty of passage along public roads, is to consist not only of "Savarna" delegates from north and central Travancore, marching from Vaikom to Trivandrum, but also of volunteers from south Travancore tramping all the way from Kottar, and meeting the Vaikom Jatha at Trivandrum. Since 1st November Dr. M. Emperumal Naidu, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., the well-known Congress worker, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, Vakil, and Mr. A. P. Nair have been touring through southern taluks, enlisting members for the Jatha, and securing signatures for a monster memorial and arranging other preliminaries. They received cordial support for the movement wherever they went and by the 7th November as many as 70 caste Hindus from various southern taluks, including Brahamins, Vellalas, and Nairs had enlisted themselves in the Jatha. The Sree Narayana Shastiabdi Memorial School, Kottar was enfete on Friday evening and a large representative gathering turned up there to greet the volunteers and wish them success in their noble and selfless mission. Dr. M. Emperumal Naidu and Mr. M. Sevathanu Pillai gave the volunteers necessary instructions regarding their march and explained how they were to discharge their duties. Dr. Naidu assumed charge of his duties as Commander of the whole force, while Mr. Sevathanu Pillai accepted office as Lieutenant with Captains under him in charge of units, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and cries of "Maharani Regent kijai" and "Mahatma Gandhi kijai." The "Jatha" started on its march on Friday morning from Kottar to the accompaniment of music, and singing devotional songs in chorus. As they marched along, large crowds gathered everywhere to have a glimpse of them. At Vadiveeswaram, they were ovated and protographed. The "Jatha" which marched on in military order was led by its Commander, Mr. Naidu and Lieut Pillai. A poster taken in front indicated that they formed the southern "Jatha", while other posters had appropriate inscriptions appearling to the "Savaramas" how essential it was to uplift the depressed and down-trodden and to throw open all public roads to all classes of the people. As the "Jatha" passed by the clock tower at Nagercoil, they were cheered by students of Scott Christian College, who garlanded Dr. Naidu, commander, and Lieut Sivathanu Pillai. Several prominent citizens were also present on the occasion.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

According to the official statistics there were 24 deaths from plague in the Presidency for the week ending October 18th. Of these the Ramnad District alone accounted for 15 deaths. Mortality in other districts does not exceed four.

A Salem message says plague is severe in Shevapat and rat falls are reported daily. The people are vacating their houses. During the month of October about fifty people died of plague.

QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK

Why do I continually suffer? What am I to do to regain health? These are questions many women are despairingly asking themselves as they feel strength and vitality steadily diminishing day by day.

The trouble with most of these women lies in the blood. They are anaemic—a condition especially common in the Far East—and because of this anaemia, or blood poverty, the bodily functions have lost regularity, the digestion has grown weak, the nerves have become run-down, the eyes lack lustre, the glow of health has faded from lips and cheeks, despondency and pains have taken the place of that joyous care-free vigorousness which should be every women's birthright.

What is the remedy? It is to restore to the blood, through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the redness, richness and strength which it lacks and whereby new life new energy, new health, may be carried through the veins to the nerves, to the organs, to every part of the system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing just this work for over five-and-thirty years. It is for this reason that they are famous as a Blood and Nerve Tonic remedy throughout the world.

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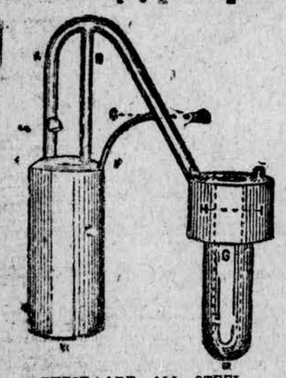

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MR. SAKLATVALA'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

ELOQUENT APPEAL TO BRITISH LABOUR.

The following manifesto to the electors of North Battersea was issued by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala—now M. P. on the eve of the General Election:—

Electors Of North Battersea,

Through the unabated confidence of the Workers of North Battersea, your local Labour Party has again given me the opportunity to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in Parliament. I have no hesitation in appealing to you for your Votes.

At the last General Election I was defeated by our working class comrades being led away from their allegiance to the Workers great cause by alarming stories about Communism and the Communist Party to which I belong. The representative of the possessing class became your Member, and made himself conspicuous in the last Parliament as an implacable foe of the Labour Party, voting against the representatives of the Workers on every issue, with a complete disregard at times of the wishes of his own Liberal Party, and guided entirely by the deep-rooted class bias. He seduced you away from Parliamentary allegiance to your own class, and then barefacedly carried on a class vendeta in the House against your Labour Party led by moderate veterans like our Prime Minister, and Messrs. Clynes, Thomas Snowden, and a host of popular figures in the non-Communist labour world. When you returned me previously, as a known member of the Communist Party, and a pledged friend of the Workers against the capitalist system, I did not vote against the Workers' representatives, even though I advocated an immediate Socialist Commonwealth, from which the dictatorship of plutocracy is entirely abolished. While I am continually engaged in propaganda in the service of the Workers, our opponent has been busy organising the young and the old for fighting against Socialism, and in the defence of the parasitic institutions in industries and commerce which sap the life and human dignity of the masses.

During the last election I warned you that those who frightened you in North Battersea about my Communism were really intending to oppose your Labour Party and Industrial organisations root and branch, who, while deprecating my bold advocacy of our class struggle, were really intending to put on an organised fighting plane 'their' class domination and dictatorship. You can see it now. Workers of North Battersea, pledge yourselves by your deliberate co-operation at the ballot to save your Party. Vote for your keen fighters, and make a Liberal and Conservative, or a Liberal-Tory Government, for this great industrial country impossible for all time. I ask for your votes to carry on your struggle in Parliament, and to support your Anti-Capitalist Government in all the necessary intermediate measures, and thus strengthen and enable the national and international working class organisations to strive for the complete emancipation of the Workers. I have always insisted that to get full value out of Parliament our Trade Union and other organisations will require to be made watchful and insistent in their full demands for the Workers. A General Election is not only a period devoted to developing our Parliamentary strength, but must be a part of the continual mobilisation of the intellectual, economic, political, and social forces of our movement to guide the Government.

The subtle disguise adopted by Tory Liberal Parliamentarians to bring about the present Election is merely a cloak for their formidable opposition to mass self-assertion, which was beginning to tell upon the House of Commons.

"BIG BUSINESS AND HIGH FINANCE"

British Electors! the Government of Britain is not the Cabinet, nor even the House of Commons; it is BIG BUSINESS and HIGH FINANCE. Let us now have a genuine Labour Government, a Labour Cabinet, with a genuine 'Labour' Parliament directed by the mass opinion of the organised working class.

In the last Parliament our Labour Cabinet was heavily beset with traps and difficulties, which at times they were too weak to resist. Unemployment was the care of the Cabinet, but factories and other industrial concerns are the private belongings of our opponents. Taxes on food were under the control of our Chancellor, but prices of food are under the control of profiteers. Housing legislation rested with a Labour Minister, but lands, building materials, and banking credits are in the clutches of private owners, whose motto is "Dividend before humanity"! Education, Sanitation, Medical and Social Amelioration, were to be regularised by Labour Ministers, but money for the same was at the mercy of those who saddled this country with an artificial National Debt with an annual interest charge of £340,000,000. Talk of Peace, Disarmament, Reconstruction of Europe was left to Labour Envoys, but the impossible Treaty of Versailles, with its cunning capitalist offspring, the Dawes Report, a predatory Empire for exploitation and expropriation of raw materials by British Magnates in Soudan, Irak, Egypt, India, Burma, Malacca, South and East Africa, which could only be maintained by murderous weapons of war—bombs, cruisers, armel soldiers, and diabolical prison cells—were in the sacred keeping of the House of Commons who considered them an heirloom of honour to be preserved.

It was evident from the first that a Labour Cabinet would be made to run into grooves designed by such a House of Commons, by making a few concessions here and there.

Where the Ruling Class gave in, or was forced to give in, in the House of Commons they resorted to their customary extra-parliamentary, and ultra-constitutional tactics, and began to bully us by increasing unemployment and threatening to destroy international fraternity by using their economic and industrial institutions of Banks, Combines, Chambers of Commerce, etc.

British Labour has its parallel institutions. What Labour could not ask for from the floor of the House, Labour began to demand through Labour Organisations. The Miners and Engineers saw through the Bankers' conspiracy of the Dawes Report. The Trade Union Congress Committee took up the study of Labour in the Eastern Countries kept down by violence under the British Ruling Class under disguise of spreading peace and civilisation. The Joint General Council prepared its six-point charter for the Unemployed. Nationalisation of Mines, Railways, and prominent industries began to be recommended but in a country which could no longer carry on its one false debt of £8,000,000,000 without a Capital Levy, the question of compensation by many thousands of millions of pounds became self-destructive.

PROBLEM OF WAGES.

The 44-hour working week in itself appeared to be a mild curative for the million and a quarter of our unemployed workers. The £4 a week as wages or maintenance during unemployment, including necessary rest and holidays, became a defensible minimum with soaring prices. The Socialist Summer Schools launched out on a study of nationalisation of land, banks and all public credits, which would naturally control the nation's foreign trade. Full University and Secondary education, and vocational training for all Workers' families appeared on the Labour Party's Agenda. Refusal of Unemployed Tenants to evacuate houses for arrears of rent, and the action of some ex-Service families in using unoccupied houses, pointed the finger in the new and the right direction. Wanton defence employers to the reasonable demand of transport workers, builders, dockers, etc., brought to the surface the desirability of abolishing or reversing all anti-Labour legislation and its administration. The State trading in Colonial and foreign food stuffs was advocated in order to cut down the huge surcharges which increase prices. The discussions on the Army Bill and the reinstatement of Police Strikers reproduced echoes of demand to cease treating soldiers, sailors, airmen or policemen as so many State robots, and to grant them their full citizenship rights and moral claims; and resolutions on the Labour Party Conference Agenda this year reflect the growing opinion in the country of the increasing dangers of war and the need of a world conference of Workers' Organisations. Prisoners of Ireland, India, and Egypt began to point to the sham of Empire. Women's organisations demanded equal wages for equal work, comforts of electricity in their homes, State centres for health and for birth-control advice, mothers' pensions, and widows' maintenance rights. This is the gathering voice of Labour for which I have worked and will continue to work.

The Cabinet, hemmed in by the anti-Labour majority in the House, prepared to meet the wishes of these class-conscious workers. They prepared further schemes of reforms, and Labour in the country meant to have what they thought right.

The Capitalist class in the House got the wind up. They received their secret mandates, warnings, and threats from their National as well as International masters. In the House they became a vigilance committee to spy on the Labour Cabinet and see how far the voice of Labour outside was beginning to be expressed in action by their standard-bearers inside the House of Commons. The resolve was made to cut Labour out at the rst sign of a proletarian power superseding capitalist dictatorship.

CAMPBELL CASE.

The Campbell case and the Russian Treaty spread terror in the hearts of Baldwinites, Georgites, and Asquithians.

The Campbell case made it clear that the day had come when a working-class lad can have the same freedom of speech and publication as in olden days was exclusively enjoyed by Carsons, Smiths, Bottomleys, Ronald-McNeils, and Lloyd-Georges. This was the beginning of the end of a great class privilege. Workers, your opponents point out that at one moment they pressed your Government to undertake a prosecution against your Editor-comrade Campbell, who fought against wars and militarism, and that only under working-class pressure the Government took the final step of withdrawing the case. Let Labour remain united as one man, not only to preserve but even to extend this just victory.

Then they raise the Russian bogey. The Liberal Party, with its notorious dishonesty, wantel peace with Russia. What peace? Only such a peace as would give to the Liberals a political ladder to climb up from purgatory to power, and only such peace as would give to the Bondholders the same death-grip over the Russian Workers which the Treaty of Versailles and fresh reparation schemes have given to them over the German toilers. Labour demanded a peace of brotherhood and prosperity, of industrial realities and fair play. Such a peace cannot be had without real exchange of commodities. All British commodities are still outside the control of British workers, and within the grip of individual financiers British commodities could not be yet exchanged by the goodwill of the workers, but can only be transported by satisfying bank bills. Thus a credit in Britain, to satisfy British financiers in Britain, to permit British unemployed workers to work and trade with Russia becomes inevitable. For a real peace of workers the Credit Loan guarantee must come. Churchill and George, who without any permission of Parliament gave away £100,000,000 of the British Nation's wealth for killing Russian Workers are shocked at this insult to Constitution!!! They really know that bankers' domination is creaking, and Workers' fraternity is growing. This for them is indeed a death struggle. This for the workers is indeed a struggle for a new and better life. Let us therefore put forward our best, suppress all little trivialities and fears, and establish a Labour House of Commons, armed with the Workers' Mandate against Capitalism.

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SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

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MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7)

but also making head-way in secret among many who were regarded as stalwart and uncompromising adherents of the Congress-League scheme. The shock of their defection was to come later. Mr. Curtis was carefully tending the soil and propagating the plant for the ripe fruit to fall into Montagu's hands when he arrived.

In the meanwhile, with everybody so hopefully busy in the task of quiet preparation for the Secretary of State's arrival, there ensued a period of comparative calm and peace throughout the country, and that, no doubt, was one of the main objects that the Government had in view. They had for the time being secured by kindness a cessation of the storm which violent methods of repression had only served to intensify. The developments which followed on the visit of Mr. Montagu, the publication of the Report on the proposed Reforms and the unfortunate divisions which it created in the Congress camp I shall deal with at a later stage. I propose to return now to the developments which led up to the incident of my resignation in October 1917.

* * * *

I had been for some time aware before the actual crisis of resignation came, that the then Board of Directors of the "Chronicle" were out of sympathy in a good many respects with my conduct of the paper, both as regards the chief political question of the day and the attitude of editorial independence which I continued to maintain generally in pursuance of the terms on which I undertook the editorship in my original negotiations with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. I think it right however, to say, at the outset so far as my personal relations with the majority of the directors, individually and generally, were concerned, they were always of the pleasantest description. And I was the recipient in many ways and on several occasions of great kindness and considerations at their hands. And I do not think they ever doubted my *bona fides* as I never doubted theirs, in the sense that we were on both sides actuated by a consideration of what was right in the interests of the country and the welfare of the paper. But there were radical differences between us in both respects.

* * * *

In one sense things would no doubt have gone on much more smoothly had not the intervention of the war put the Company in grave financial difficulties. The "Chronicle" was extraordinarily successful, both as an influential organ of public opinion and a business enterprise, after the initial difficulties of the first few months, which I described in an earlier chapter, had been surmounted. And I am convinced that another year or two would have seen it firmly established, in the latter respect as a flourishing concern. It generally takes a good many years for a daily paper to establish itself as a paying proposition. An investigation of the history most of the papers in India which are to-day, profitable concerns would reveal that they had to pass through years of difficulty and doubt before they established themselves on a firm basis. The "Chronicle" made phenomenal progress, despite unintelligent business management. But then the war came and the prices of paper and other essential materials bounded up to fabulous figures. We soon found ourselves asked to pay six times as much, for instance, for paper as before the war started, and costs still went on rising. This not only put an end to all hopes of a profitable balance sheet at the time it was expected but created the need for fresh capital, which it was not easy to get. I felt myself that the Directors could and should have made an effort to make a big effort in this direction, but their own ideas were bent more on the reduction of expenses, a process which could not go further in my considered opinion than it had already done, if we were to continue to produce a paper worthy of the position we had established. But "reduce expenditure" was the Board's one panacea in the face of all difficulties, and their failure to make financial provision for the needs of the moment was such that at one time—though I was in no way responsible for the financial or business arrangements,—I was forced, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Board, to go round among my own friends to endeavour to get financial assistance for the paper at a moment of great emergency—and got very badly let down too, by an individual who was supposed to be helping us, but calmly pocketed the money I had secured to meet our own emergency, in order to recoup a debt which the Company owed him, and which he had begun to fear was likely to "go West." However these are stories into which I need not enter.

* * * *

The fact was that we gradually arrived at a crisis, which I considered should have been met by the raising of new capital by the Directors themselves, but which they proposed to meet, to some extent, by calling upon the editorial staff to accept a reduction of salaries. I resisted this at first strongly. My staff was anything but overpaid and in numbers had been reduced to the lowest possible limit. The position of chief assistant-editor had never been properly filled, since the late Mr. S. A. Raja had deserted us without notice soon after the paper started. That position had been left unfilled for economical reasons. I felt naturally reluctant, at a time when the cost of living was steadily rising, to ask my staff to suffer the sacrifice that the Directors contemplated with such calmness. But at last they declared their inability to carry on the paper unless this proposal of theirs could be carried into effect. Their suggestion that the reduction need not be applied personally to me, I naturally rejected with some indignation. But in the face of their declaration, I ultimately agreed to propose to the staff a scheme of reduction to be applied on a graduated scale. But I did so only after the Directors—or Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad and Mr. Rustom Cama on their behalf—had undertaken to open an account in the books by which the amount of the reduction should be credited every month to each member of the staff, on the understanding that, as soon as the financial position allowed, the full amount should be returned to him with interest. It was not a pleasant discovery later on to find that this undertaking had not been carried out and no account of the kind had ever been opened. So far as the staff were concerned, they loyally accepted the sacrifice at my urgent personal request. The amount of the reduction in my own case was Rs. 300 per month, and in other cases it was, as I have stated, on a graduated scale according to the amount of salary then in force.

* * * *

My reasons for mentioning this matter, which perhaps would not otherwise be of great public concern or interest are two. For one thing, I feel that it is due to the members of the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle," of that time, several of whom are still working for the paper, to place it on record that they made this sacrifice purely in the interests of carrying on a paper, that we all held to be a national asset to the country. Secondly, because the sequel, which I shall presently describe, will explain, to those who have read the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward in the Council last March, his distorted reference to the Directors having to complain of my "drawing my salary in driblets", which if it were true would have suggested to any normal mind a grievance rather on the side of the individual who was compelled to draw his salary in driblets, rather than one on the part of those who were called upon to pay it in driblets.

After my resignation had occurred and a new Board had been installed with Mr. Jinnah as Chairman—following a brief interregnum of the eccentric Mr. S. R. Bomanji in that office—I represented to the Directors that, having regard to the improved financial position of the paper, it was due to the staff that the amount of the reductions in pay that they had been undergoing for the previous eighteen months or so, should be repaid to them. I made no request on my own behalf. I left my own claim aside. But, as regards the staff, it was arranged that they should be repaid the amount they had foregone in the interest of the Company, by monthly instalments, and this arrangement was duly carried out. Later it was suggested to me, by the gentleman who had been installed as Managing Director, that the amount due to me, which had by that time become a considerable sum—about five thousand rupees—ought to be repaid in some way. I made no suggestion or representation on the matter myself, but the gentleman in question was quite effusive about it, urging his own view that it was not fair to me that the matter should remain in suspense. He then made the proposal that the best way out of the difficulty would be for me to draw small sums from time to time on this account, which he would pay on his own authority as Managing Director. This I did and, in the course of a few months, was paid in varying sums from time to time about half the amount due. My astonishment can be imagined, when this position had been reached, on being informed one evening that a meeting of the Board which had just been held, *and at which the Managing Director was present*, a complaint had been made that the Editor had been drawing continual advances against his salary to a considerable amount and that it had been decided to send me officially a strongly worded remonstrance on the subject. I was not unnaturally pretty indignant when I heard this, and I believe I did say to my informant, while telling him the true facts, that if I received such a letter, I should reply to it with a demand for the immediate payment of the full balance due to me, and if it was not complied with, should take legal action to recover it. However, in the meanwhile, I had an amicable interview with the Chairman and a few days after I received a cheque for the balance in full. That is the story of an incident which was given in such fantastic form to the Bombay Legislative Council by Sir Maurice Hayward and mixed up with my resignation with which, of course, it had nothing whatever to do.

It is a pity to have been obliged to waste so much of the space occupied by these recollections on a matter which is really one of purely personal concern, and certainly is not of the remotest concern with the Government and the merits of the question with which the Council was dealing. But in view of the fact that it was dragged into the discussion with many other equally irrelevant personal matters, by the Home Member, who has no limit of impertinence, I have been compelled to deal with it. In my next instalment I will describe the true story of my resignation and the events which led up to it.

(To be continued.)

AN UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

One Simon De Silva, a Sinhalese who arrived from Ceylon in Madras was arrested by the police yesterday afternoon. It is alleged that the individual in question was taken as a guest by a man in the Park Town on his arrival here, out of pity. The host had rupees 2,600, his provident fund money, in a box in his house. The arrested man as well as the money were found missing. Shortly the police made investigations and arrested the man on suspicion, and also recovered the money.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON JALLIANWALABAGH.

SPEECH IN LORDS' DEBATE IN 1920.

The "Manchester Guardian" in commending Lord Birkenhead's appointment recalled the speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on 19th July 1920, in the course of the debate on the motion of Lord Finlay criticising the action taken by the Government against General Dyer. The following is the report of that speech:—

Lord Birkenhead, who was Lord Chancellor at the time, said the Cabinet were agreed that General Dyer was a very gallant soldier, that he exhibited discretion, sobriety and resolution before the incident now under review and that he exhibited discretion, sobriety, and resolution in the days and months which followed. But at the same time they reached the conclusion that he committed a tragic error of judgment and that it would be of ill-augury for the British Empire, if the view which the Cabinet formed was well founded, if the act of which they disapproved were allowed to pass. They selected the tribunal which seemed to them to be best. The European members were men of the greatest distinction, experience, capacity and prudence and of the three native members, there was not one of them whose distinguished record did not establish their complete loyalty to the British nation. It was said that for months General Dyer was treated as if he had covered himself with merit and distinction. That was a plausible criticism, but the committee could not be set up until the conflagration was extinguished and owing to the hot weather there was further delay. If General Dyer was gravely wrong, would anyone contend that those who were to-day supremely responsible for the government of India could surrender their judgment in favour of those who gave a subordinate opinion in the clash and anguish of a great crisis? He was astonished at the assertion that General Dyer had been condemned without trial. He had been placed on half pay in the exercise of superior military administrative authority. So far as that was a stigma be it so. But it was the mildest disciplinary treatment which was known to the British Army. Having reviewed the course of events in Amritsar from April 10 to April 13 upon which there was common agreement, he declared that it was absolutely incorrect to say that everybody in the town knew that the meeting had been proclaimed.

GENERAL DYER'S "DELIBERATE OBJECT."

It was essential and vital to remember that General Dyer himself said there might have been many in the crowd who did not know of the proclamation. He had gone with the deliberate object of taking life on a large scale. For 10 minutes the firing was continued under his direction upon a crowd of 15,000 or 20,000 people, some of whom began to run away the moment the soldiers appeared. The remainder, when the firing began, ran in speechless terror to the various exits, and General Dyer ordered that the firing should be concentrated upon the spots where the masses of those trying to escape were thickest. This did not exhaust all that General Dyer would have liked to do, for he had said that if he had more weapons there would have been more casualties, and that if he had been able to get the armoured cars in time he would have used machine-guns upon the crowd. Such conduct could not be justified. It had never been approached in all our long and honourable dealings with native populations. He did not believe that any of their lordships, if at the War Office, would run the risk of saying that a general who had committed an error so grave should be employed again. It had been said that General Dyer had to consider the situation in the whole of the Punjab, with its population of 25,000,000. Such decisions had never been committed to soldiers, and it would be an ill day for the Empire if a general called upon to deal with a local situation were to form decisions and act upon them with reference not to local considerations, but to wide political considerations in respect of which he might have very little qualification.

In regard to what had been styled the crawling incident, Sir Michael O'Dwyer had written that it was wholly indefensible. The effect upon innocent people of that kind of racial humiliation sometimes left memories far more tenacious than mere violence. There was the case of the men who were flogged and ordered to crawl along the street. General Dyer had not strengthened his case very much when he said he did that because he considered the place holy, and that was the reason why he compelled this personal genuflexion. He could not accept that explanation which appeared for the first time after many months. This was not a place of sanctity, but of crime. And the physical abasement which General Dyer ordered was not ordained in sanctity but in indignity and humiliation. The House was asked to carry a motion out of which, he ventured to say, nothing but harm could come in India. They were asked to say there was to be a standard for our Indian fellow-subjects, and another standard for our fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire. Was there anyone there who would say that the Canadian Government would have been justified in taking the action General Dyer took, when they dealt with a mob at Winnipeg, or that the authorities would have been justified in taking action against a mob that defied law and order in Glasgow? The fundamental principle of the Empire was that any man who was a citizen, no matter what his colour, creed, or geographical location was might appeal with the same equal confidence and certainty to the fairness and justice of this Empire. (Cheers).

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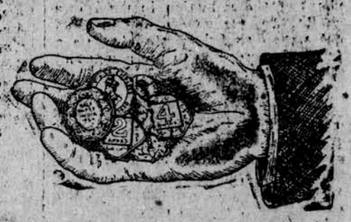

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